BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

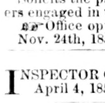
VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1859. NO. 48.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do....do....do....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do....do....do....do....25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.
The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

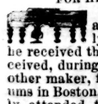
THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.
He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.
☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15th, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the *Prize Medal in London*, in 1851. He has received, during the last fifteen years more *Medals* than any other maker, from the Franklin institute, also, First premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing of the same.
Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADLPHIA. [July 22, 1859—47-24w

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera.*
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers about 1st of April, two NEGRO MEN, HENRY and TOBY. The said negroes are both very tall and dark complected, about 25 or 30 years old. We will give the above reward for them lodged in any jail so that we can get them; or $25 for either one of them. They were hired from Wm. A. Faison, Sampson county, N. C. JORDAN & PARKER.
Red Bluff, S. C., 8th June, 1859. 42-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

Wanted.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
ENERGETIC young men wanted, who are willing to devote their whole time and talent, to travel and solicit orders for Smith & Wesson's celebrated Patent Revolvers.—Salary $40 per month, and expenses paid. Better than all other similar agencies. For conditions, and instructions in the business, address, with stamp,
L. M. HARRIS, Boston, Mass.
July 22. 47-6t

WANTED.
A CLASSICAL TEACHER, to take charge of Oakley School. Satisfactory reference as to character and qualifications required.
Applications for consideration (giving reference and required salary) received until the 5th August. Address the subscriber at Oakley, New Hanover county, N. C.
D. MacMILLAN,
July 8, 1859.—45-5t Ch'n Board of Trustees.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.
WE WISH TO ENGAGE active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1000 per year.
For full particulars, address (enclosing Stamp,)
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOJR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale *TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND*, lying near this place, about five miles from the Railroad. The Pines are all round. I will sell on accommodating terms, or exchange for young negroes.
Persons wishing to purchase will come and examine the lands. ALVA SMITH.
Fair Bluff, N. C, June 16th, 1859. 241-1m—42-2m

A GREAT BARGAIN.
IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL*, owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.
June 24. 43-3m

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
July 8th, 1859 Little River, S. C. 45-tf

A VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS FARM FOR SALE, known as the SHAW PLANTATION, situated on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River, in the County of Harnett, and distant from Toomer (the present County Seat) two miles and contains 747 Acres.
It embraces an extensive body of very rich River Bottom Land, not surpassed in this section of the State for depth and fertility of soil; and in view of quality of soil, eligibility of location, the society in its vicinity, Schools, Churches, &c., an opportunity is here presented of securing a Farm containing advantages rarely to be met with.
The land lies well, and is susceptible of making one of the most valuable and productive farms in the State. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats and Cotton, and abounds with a large quantity of Oak, Ash and other Timber, besides Pine Timber for Saw Logs.
The form of the tract renders it susceptible of division into two tracts or parcels, for Farms.
It has a stream running nearly through the centre, fed by never-failing springs, on which is a desirable situation for an overshot mill with a good dam already built.
There are on the tract about 150 acres cleared and in cultivation.
The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above lands to those desirous to purchase. Look and you will be pleased. In my judgment, such a body of land cannot be exhibited in Harnett or any of the adjoining Counties.
If not sold privately, it will be exposed to public sale on Monday of the Superior Court in this County, which I think will be the Second Monday in August next.
Terms will be made easy, and more particularly made known on the day of sale. H. M. TURNER.
July 1st, 1859 44-4t

PLANTATIONS AND NEGROES FOR SALE IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.

THE FOLLOWING described property has been placed in my hands for sale, by one of the most successful Cotton Planters in South-western Georgia, who desires a change of residence and occupation:
Three open and highly improved PLANTATIONS, situated in the heart of the "Lime Belt," convenient to Railroad:
One containing 3,500 Acres;
One containing 1,750 Acres; and
One containing 1,250 Acres;
Together with all of the Stock complete, Planting Utensils, and an abundant supply of Provisions.
Also, seventy experienced, and A No. 1 Cotton making NEGROES, the most of whom are working hands, will be sold with the Plantations it desired, but not separately.
Terms as follows, can be made: A small amount of cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two, three and four years, well secured with interest payable annually.
Persons wishing to see the property, will please notify me a few days before visiting the country, that I may be at home on their arrival.
For further particulars address me at "Bonds Mills," Baker county, Georgia. W. W. CHEEVER.
June 24th, 1859 43-

WHO WANTS A FARM?—1100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE!
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocksville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North Carolina.
The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of NAVIGABLE WATERS,
making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.
The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of having concluded to change his business.
It will be sold upon liberal terms.
Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER.
May 20th, 1859 38-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livington Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.

The oregoing lands may be had at a bargain.
Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of
A. & J. R. GRIST,
Washington, N. C.,
or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 6th, 1859. 36-3m
☞ Tawboro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

General Notices.

A CARD.
HAVING heard that a report was in circulation in the country that I had resigned my office of Inspector of Naval Stores, I take this method of contradicting said report, and after thanking my kind friends for their former patronage, will be pleased to continue to attend to their business as heretofore. JNO. S. JAMES.
July 6th, 1859. 45-3t*

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, for a certificate of ten shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, in place of certificate No. 303, for ten shares which has been lost. WM. S. BAKER.
July 8, 1859. 45-6t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.
MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—On the 21st Feb. last, I published in your Journal three certain notes in favor of Nathan Weill, payable by my myself and Geo. Fennell, (each note being somewhat over $1200,) as fraudulent. In justice to Mr. N. Weill, I would state that, on further investigation, matters present themselves that demand that I should give this publicity, as what was alleged against him, (N. Weill,) were mostly hearsay.
All complaint is at an end, and the advertisement of 21st February should not be urged against him. In all transactions with him on former occasions, I found him honorable with me, and I hereby give notice that no proof can be alleged, as I have found that matters were perhaps misrepresented because misunderstood by me.
April 27, 1859.—198-6t—35-3m. W. W. FENNELL.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above.
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT*, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
***Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE—for sale at KELLEY'S.
June 17.

Schools.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.
The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.
For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, N. C.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
THE 14TH SESSION of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th September.
Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the departments of an accomplished Female Education.
The terms for Board, Tuition, &c., will be the same as those previously established.
For catalogues, containing particulars, apply to the Principal.
July 22d, 1859 47-8t.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, (N. C. Rail Road 15 miles West of Greensboro'.)
Rev. N. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.
THE object of this Institution is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next Session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have Apparatus, and new Pianos. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone, and the English Branches, $40 to $55 per session; Latin and Greek, each, $7 50; French, $5; Ornamentals very low.—*Board and half the Tuition required in advance.*
☞ 30 *Young Ladies will be received and credited for Tuition until they can teach and pay for it*
WANTED.—Situations for Southern Female Teachers.
For full information, address
Rev. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
July 8. 45-0t

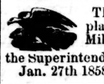
LILLINGTON ACADEMY.
S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the first Monday in September.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Board, including lights, &c.,.....$ 8 00 per month.	
Tuition in elementary branches,.....	12 50
" higher "	16 00
" languages	20 00

No deduction made, except in case of protracted (two weeks) illness.
July 8th, 1859 45-3m

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
BY MR. & MRS. RICHARDSON,
AIDED BY A FULL CORPS OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.
THE EXERCISES of the ensuing Scholastic Year will be resumed on THURSDAY, the *first day of September.*—Applicants examined for admission and classification on Thursday and Friday, when all should be present who contemplate pursuing a *regular course of study.*
A *Gymnastic Department* will be added to the Male School the coming session, the object of which is to supply *the great, universal need* of all institutions of learning, namely: *Regular Physical Training.* Among the numerous exercises of this Department, designed to please as well as to benefit, are the small and broad sword exercises, infantry drill, upright and parallel bars, &c., &c. Mr. E. PRENTISS TUCKER, who will become associated with the schools as Professor of Mathematics, Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering, will superintend this Department. He will also give instruction in the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite and Level; also in platting Surveys, Profile making, and the estimate of earth work and masonry.
A *Calesthenic Department* will also be added to the Seminary, to correspond to the Gymnasium. It is designed by the friends of these Institutions to lay the foundation of a *Polytechnic School* for young gentlemen, and to establish, beyond contingency, a *School* for *Young Ladies*, in which, after the completion of a regular course, in our own or in other institutions, they can be taught the *Fine Arts as a speciality.* To this end vigorous plans are in operation, and buildings are in process of erection, which, in all their arrangements, furnishings and appointments, are to be of the first order, and especially designed for their purpose. The Male and Female Departments separate. Sectarianism theoretically and *practically* excluded. For the plan of the Schools in full, address, at Wilson, No. Ca.,
D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Principal of the Wilson Schools,
or J. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.
July 7th, 1859.—257-1t—45-3m.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.
A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
June 10. 41-3m

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*
Rev. T. H. HORNER, *Assistant.*
THE NEXT SESSION OPENS THE SECOND MONday in July.
For board in the family of either instructor and tuition, the entire charge is ninety dollars per session. Board can also be obtained in other families convenient to the Academy.
June, 1859. 43-6w*

From the Liverpool Post, July 1.

The Position and Prospects of Cotton.

The history of the cotton trade, during the first half of the present year, may be briefly described as a struggle for ascendancy between the two rival elements of supply and demand, in which the forces were so evenly balanced as almost to neutralize each other.
The American crop, which now promises to range between 3,700,000 and 3,800,000 bales, has exceeded by nearly half a million of bales the early estimates of the season; and, judging from previous precedents, it might have been expected that so enormous an addition to the expected supply would have brought about a complete collapse in the market. But so remarkable has been the buoyancy of trade all over the world, that it is now obvious that if peace had been preserved, this immense supply would have proved hardly adequate to provide for the consumption and keep moderate reserves of stock at the close of the season.
In fact, every increase in the estimates of supply was more than counterbalanced by the increasing magnitude of the consumption; and, there can be little doubt now, that if tranquility had reigned on the continent, the scale of prices for the remainder of the year would have been very materially higher than the present currency, and much uneasiness would have prevailed in Manchester regarding the prospects of future supply.
But when the conflict between supply and demand seemed about to declare in favor of the latter, the outbreak of war on the Continent brought a powerful ally to the aid of the former. The equilibrium seemed again in danger of being lost, for at one time the feeling of distrust was so strong that a panic was about setting in, and many expected that the market would not touch firm ground till six pence per pound was reached for middling.
A fresh display of strength in Manchester checked, however, the downward tendency, and the market has again taken up a firm position at substantially the old basis of price, 7d per pound for middling, which for the last twelvemonth has formed, so to speak, its centre of gravity. The equipoise has thus again been restored, and the wonderful elasticity of trade has served to counterbalance not only an enormous crop, but also the derangement caused by a continental war.
For these considerations it must be obvious that the question of price has not been determined this year by any exact formula of supply and demand. In both these elements there has been a very wide deviation from the views that were once commonly entertained; and the occurrence of a European war has still further disturbed the groundwork of early calculations,—yet the original basis of price has not materially altered; and though the premises have all proved wrong, the conclusions to which they naturally pointed have not been seriously falsified.
In view of this fact, we will not attempt to examine with scrupulous nicity every offshoot from the wide question of supply and demand, but shall content ourselves with taking a broader and more general survey than we have thought needful to do on former occasions. We propose, therefore, to confine our remarks almost exclusively to the Liverpool market, and only deal with the consumption as supplied from this port. We take as our basis the General Brokers' Circular of the 24th June, 1859.
The first point to be determined is the probable supply of American cotton to the end of the year. By the last accounts from the States—14th June—the stock in the ports amounted, according to Wright, to 332,000 bales. We are inclined to think that this will be all available for distribution, leaving as stock in the ports on the 1st September whatever is received till the end of the season, say 100,000 bales. The question arises, what share of this amount will be directed to England? If she was to receive in the same ratio as she has already done of this crop, viz., 53 per cent., she would still get 180,000 bales; but we find that the proportion shipped to England of the remnant of the crop is almost invariably larger than what she receives of the aggregate, because she affords the principal market for the inferior class of cotton which arrives towards the end of the season. It is hardly necessary to observe that the existing stock in the States comprises even more than the usual amount of rubbish, and consequently the share of the residue of the crop exported to England will probably equal the average of past years. Now, we find that England has received in round numbers 60 per cent. of the cotton distributed after this date, on the average of the last five years, which would secure to her 200,000 bales out of the total yet to be shipped from the American ports, making the export to England out of this crop two millions of bales.
Any estimate of the probable import of new cotton before the end of the year, is, of course, entirely conjectural, and we only venture to give one, in order to complete our statement. Judging from its present appearance, the growing crop does not seem likely to mature very early, but we need not on that account suppose that its delivery will be less rapid than last year. The facilities for sending it to the ports are fast increasing, while the present scale of prices afford a strong inducement to market it early. Now, last year, there arrived in Liverpool 250,000 bales of new cotton before the 1st January, against an average of 150,000 bales for the previous years; but this heavy import was due, in a great measure, to the prevalence of unusually favorable winds; and as the chances are against the recurrence of such an event, we will not estimate the import this year at more than 200,000 bales. We may observe here, that we assume throughout this statement the continuance of the present basis of price; for if the value of the staple were to experience a serious decline, the delivery of the crop might be greatly retarded, whereas an important advance on present rates would doubtless attract supplies more rapidly.
We have now reached the point where we can estimate the probable supply of American cotton to the end of the year:

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool on the 24th June.....	670,000
Afloat, embracing shipments to the 14th June or arrived, but not included in above.....	125,000
Yet to be shipped to England out of this crop.....	200,000
Estimated import of new cotton.....	200,000
Total supply of American cotton.....	1,195,000

The next point that requires to be considered

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1859.

The Election this Day Week.

Within one week the canvass for members of Congress from this State will have closed. On Thursday next the people will go to the polls and vote. We trust all who have a right to do so, will exercise that right, for we take it that the possession of any such right, implies the corresponding obligation to exercise it for the best interests of the community. We dislike to see undue excitement, that is to say, such excitement as tends to bitterness, but apathy and indifference are equally to be regretted; perhaps they ought to be regarded as even more dangerous.

There is a large portion of our readers whom we cannot again address before the day of election. We do not know that this really amounts to anything, for there is little that we could now say with which our readers are not already acquainted, especially those of the Cape Fear District.

We do not wish now to revive the differences which have arisen out of the discussion of the question of Convention or no Convention at this time. Our opinions upon that subject have undergone no change—our confidence in their soundness has been strengthened rather than weakened, and we know that many who at the beginning differed from us, would now, if the thing were to do over again, pursue a different course.

However, the time for all this has passed, and we trust that its asperities have also passed; and that no unpleasant feelings will remain to mar the future harmony of the Democratic party. We must view things as they are—take them as we find them.

We find *two Democratic Candidates* in the field—Hon. Warren Winslow, our representative in the last Congress of the United States, and Malcom J. McDuffie, Esq. Both gentlemen are citizens of Cumberland County, are lawyers by profession, and claim to be Democrats in principle and practice, appealing as such for the support of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Winslow has already represented this district four years in Congress. He possesses a high and deserved reputation for learning and ability, and as we remarked in a former issue, his votes in the last Congress will bear the most rigid scrutiny. We confined our endorsement to the last Congress, because of our dissenting from his vote in the preceding Congress in favour of the Deposit Bill. This Mr. Winslow fully understands, and we think that on this point, there is now very little difference of opinion between us. This is indeed a dead issue, and one in which Mr. Winslow's mistake was shared by the whole delegation.

As for the points urged or referred to between Messrs. Winslow and McDuffie, we would refer to the report of the discussion in this place last week as given in the *Journal*. We think all essential matters are therein stated.

There being no Convention, Mr. McDuffie, so far as party organization is concerned, stands precisely as Mr. Winslow does. He has the same right to look for a respectful consideration of his claims or pretensions. He is a gentleman of talent and education. He has spoken about and been heard by the people, who can form their own opinions and act in accordance with their own judgments.

We wish, in this connection, and without desiring to take part against either of the gentlemen, for they are both friends of ours, to offer some remarks for the consideration of friends whose good opinions we value more, and whose interests we feel more bound to consult than we do those of any individual candidates—of friends who have sustained us, better perhaps than we have deserved—in plain terms, of the public in general and the Democratic public in particular.

First then of Conventions:—All must see that when a number of Democratic candidates run, all claiming to stand upon the same political platform and having few or no political issues to be raised between them, *some* issues will be sought for, and they will be personal issues—in time more or less bitterness will be certain to spring out of this—it will spread from the candidates to their friends, and the seeds of future difficulties will be sown. We trust and feel that little or nothing of this kind will follow the present canvass, but it is always best to guard against contingencies. We know that there are objections to conventions, for nothing can be perfect in this world, and even if it were, it is doubtful whether the world would recognise its perfections—still experience has shown that the advantages of conventions far outweigh their disadvantages, and we trust sincerely that no difficulty of a character similar to those against which we have had to contend this time will occur hereafter.

As to another matter of policy, the length of time during which any one man should hold any particular public position:—It is evident that no rule could be laid down fixing this definitely in regard to representative stations, although positive law or equally positive custom has actually stepped in to impose bounds to the tenure of executive office. The example of Washington has established a precedent, with all the force of law, restricting the time that a man may be President to two terms, amounting to eight years, and even that seems to be still farther restricted, for hardly any one of the present generation has had a chance to assist in the election of President to a second term of service. After a man has been Governor of North Carolina two terms, he submits to interval by law. The same thing in other States, with a good many modifications.

There are two things to be regarded in connection with representative institutions—one thing is the getting of laws promotive of the greatest good of the greatest number;—the other is the energy and pride of character infused into a people, each of whom feels himself entitled to aspire to any honor or position that the State or the nation can confer—who sees all the avenues of promotion open to him as to any other man.

Now, it stands to reason that experience is a great teacher and we have always thought that the constant changes which the Northern people make in their representatives, is the result of a mistaken policy. But some at the South would go to the opposite extreme. They would, by the creation of official perpetuities, cut off all hope or aspiration among the people—deaden the energies of those who ought to be useful men—paralyze ambition, however laudable, and dignify this by the name of conservatism.

We think a proper mean ought to be adopted. Change ought not to be made for the sake of change, nor too frequently, nor in accordance with the dictates of caprice. To get good sound legislation, we think it right that there should be a fair prospect of retaining the legislative position long enough to induce men of talent to aspire to it, and give them time and opportunity not only to learn, but to discharge its duties well and understandingly; but at the same time no public position ought to be looked upon as so permanently fixed as to cut off aspiration, and separate the government from the people.

Again, we have heard this question put as an unanswerable argument: "Is not Mr. So and So a good Democrat and a good man?—what is there against him that you should turn him out?" Now any person's being a good man is certainly very much in his favor—a good argument *for* him, but not *against* any other good man and good Democrat. We trust that there are a great many good men and good Democrats all around us. We think that there are several thousands of good Democrats in this very district—just as good Democrats as either Mr. Winslow or Mr. McDuffie.

We are not vain enough to suppose that it makes any difference to the public which of the candidates we support. One thing is certain—we shall vote our vote—*that* we have never failed to do in any election for a political office. But it makes some difference to us that we should not be misunderstood or misrepresented. The facts as we have found them—the principles as we understand them, we have stated, we think, plainly. If these amount to partizanship, then we are partizans, but not otherwise. We therefore object to being represented or quoted as being opposed to this or that gentleman. We always go for the Democratic nominee, but when there is not a nominee, we do not wish to place ourselves in *opposition* to Democrats who may be candidates for election or re-election. We take it that the Democratic people of the district know what they are doing, and we await *their* decision.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

The Late War—Bonapartism.

Some time must elapse before the details of the peace arrangements can be at all understood, and speculations, however ingenious, can hardly be looked upon as of much value. Some of the English papers are severe in their comments upon the settlement as announced. They say that Napoleon has sacrificed the lives of his own soldiers, and the soldiers of Italy, without obtaining any adequate result.—Lombardy changes masters, and thus the king of Sardinia gains a province. Austria retains one half of her possessions in Italy, the Grand Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena will probably be given back to the fugitive Grand Dukes and Duchesses;—an Italian copy of the German Confederacy will be constituted, in which Sardinia, the Pope, Naples, the Duchies, and Austria, in right of her Venitian territories is to be represented. The honorary residency of the Pope is purely honorary, like the power of the Mikado or spiritual Emperor of Japan, who is treated with all due respect and excluded from all real power. In the deliberations of the new Itallian Confederacy, the Pope may preside, but France and Sardinia will decide.

Beyond doubt the pace at which the war was progressing had begun to tell severely upon both belligerent parties. The actual losses of the killed and wounded at the last battle were greater on the side of the Allies than on that of the Austrians, and an ugly form of typhus had broken out in the allied camp, rendering a cessation of hostilities quite as desirable for the victors as for the vanquished.

But surely those who supposed that the Imperial Ruler of France was fighting for abstract freedom in Italy must see their mistake. When the Emperors had their long personal interview at Villa Franca, it is not to be doubted that they decided the fate of Kossuth and of Hungary—that they considered how best to repress the movements of republicanism in Italy—that they negotiated as Emperors, fighting between themselves, but agreeing against any popular movement.

We think our old friend Kossuth must by this time have had the value of the warning against putting his faith in Princes deeply impressed upon him. He and the Hungarians have been used for a diversion, a scarecrow, and thrown aside as soon as used.

When, about the close of the last century, Theobald Wolfe Tone importuned the French government and Gen. Bonaparte for the assistance which had been promised in aid of the rising '98, and which assistance had not been sent, or been sent so feebly as not to amount to anything, Bonaparte told him to be satisfied, that the thing had served his turn—that the talk about Ireland was only used as a *diversion*, and was now no longer needed. Tone was struck by the cool heartlessness of the answer—he saw his countrymen done to death by relying upon promises never intended to be fulfilled—he saw his country used as a tool, and then cast away as useless, and he imprecated curses, which, strangely enough, came nearly true, and were thought of when the great Emperor was a prisoner in Saint Helena.

This later Bonaparte seems to have been using Kossuth and the Hungarians, something like his predecessor did Wolfe Tone and the Irish Rebellion, and the retribution of faithlessness is apt to be felt sooner or later.—Poland, Hungary, Ireland and Italy have each in turn stretched their hands to these French champions of nationality and independence, each been flattered and each betrayed by them.

☞ The combat thickens in several of the districts of North Carolina. The first, which is the closest, will be, and is contested inch by inch. At the beginning the preponderance of zeal appeared to be on the side of the "opposition," but now, the aspect of things seems to have changed, and the Democrats are coming up with the greatest zeal and energy to the support of their most worthy standard bearer, Dr. Henry M. Shaw.

We have been amused by some of the queer sayings and doings of the "opposition." The little "Times" in Washington, Beaufort County, having no candidate in its own district, is much exercised by the canvass in the first district, and exhorts its friends to give Mr. Smith, a native-born North Carolinian, a glorious majority over Dr. Shaw, a foreign squatter, the fact being that Messrs. Shaw and Smith are both natives of another section of the Union, but have spent nearly all their lives in this State, with which they are perfectly identified in interest and feeling. Unless our information be incorrect, and our informants mistaken, Dr. Shaw will be elected by an increased majority.

Col. Ruffin walks over the track in the second district. There is no party opposition in the third district—in the fourth or Raleigh district, we take it for granted that Mr. Branch will beat Mr. Sanders, his irregular competitor very badly indeed. With the little squabbles in that district it does not become us to interfere or express anything farther than a feeling of regret at their existence. The fifth, or Greensborough district, is the theater of a most stirring triangular fight between Messrs. Gilmer, Williams and Waddell. Mr. Williams is the regularly nominated Democratic candidate, and will receive the full support of the Democratic party—he acquits himself ably and to the full satisfaction of the Democrats of his district. Mr. Gilmer is the former incumbent, and present nominee of the "Opposition." Mr. Waddell is an independent or irregular opposition candidate, basing his right to run at the present time upon Mr. Gilmer's distinct pledge made two years since, that he, Gilmer, would not be in Waddell's way this time. That such was the pledge or distinct understanding at Pittsboro', Mr. Waddell proves beyond dispute by H. A. London and John H. Haughton, Esqs., and others.—Mr. Gilmer has one way or another, an immense load to carry, and there is every reasonable prospect of his being defeated. We should like much to see S. E. Williams elected. He deserves the heartiest support that the Democrats can give him—he has done his duty to the Democracy on the stump—he would do his duty to his constituency in Congress and do it well.

In the Sixth or Rockingham District Hon. A. M. Scales, Democrat, is opposed by Gen. Leach of Davidson. This is a bitter contest—one in which every weapon, even of personal detraction, is used against Scales, but we think that the efforts of the opposition will fail signally. Scales' friends are thoroughly roused and will defend him and carry the war into Africa. Good men and true Democrats in every county have taken the stump and are stirring up the people—defending Scales from unjust attacks, exposing the sophistry of the "opposition" and proving the superiority of Democratic principles and policy. Col. Allspaugh, of the *Western Sentinel*, is doing noble service.

By the way, we are pleased to learn that the personal relations of Messrs. Scales and Leach are quite friendly.

Gen. Walkup is out against Hon. Burton Craige in the Seventh District. We really don't understand the General. He backed and filled so often, that he himself can hardly know which way he is now going, the only certainty being that he is going to be beaten.

How Vance and Coleman get along, is hard to say. Coleman is certainly gaining, but how much—whether sufficient to elect him or not, we can hardly say. The railroad discussions fill the papers of that district to the comparative exclusion of everything else.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—A well-posted and reliable friend in the West writes us: "From my acquaintance with affairs in the mountains I am forced to believe that Coleman will be elected. Many of our friends are not sanguine as to this, and rather think that Vance will be elected, but I do not think it possible."

SHAW'S DISTRICT.—A letter received this morning says that "the result in so close a district must necessarily be somewhat uncertain, but we [the Democrats,] are aroused, and feel encouraged by the belief that the chances are decidedly in our favor. In accordance with any reasonable calculation Shaw will be elected by an increased majority.

GILMER'S AND SCALES' DISTRICTS.—In these districts the contest is quite warm, and the result doubtful. Williams is quite as apt to beat Gilmer as Leach is to beat Scales.

CRAIGE'S DISTRICT.—The contest in the seventh district excites little attention, although Messrs. Craige and Walkup are stumping quite actively. Craige will go in easy.

☞ The additional foreign news by telegraph, as well as the remarks of the American and European press, fully bear us out in our views of the selfish character of the arrangements made by the French Emperor. His intervention has aroused hopes only to crush them, while the people whom he has aroused have been most painfully deceived.

☞ We have from Mr. Kelley Harper for August. It is hardly worth while to say more. Harper is always fresh and attractive—well worth the quarter asked for it.

☞ W. R. Bell, Esq., has been appointed postmaster at Warsaw, Duplin county, vice J. B. Southerland, Esq., resigned.

From the Wilmington Herald by request.

The Fourth at Swansboro'.

ONSLOW COUNTY, N. C., July 5, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In order that all your readers who feel any interest in the commemoration of an event fraught with such inestimable blessings as this day, which gave birth to this glorious Republic, was not permitted to dawn and pass off unobserved in this place. I send you the following sketch, which you will please give publicity. The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon and a display of flags, and by the hour of eleven o'clock a large assembly had gathered in a commodious hall in the Academy building, elegantly decorated for the occasion by the worthy and patriotic ladies of the village. Whereupon the hour for the services of the day having arrived, Col. J. N. Sanders, Marshal of the day, arose and introduced Rev. E. N. Bell, who responded in an able and appropriate prayer, after which a hymn suited to the occasion was sung by the choir. Next was introduced George T. Duffy, Esq., who read the Mecklenburg Declaration, after which those patriotic and soul-stirring lines by Judge Gaston, "Old North State" was sung by the choir accompanied by the Piano.

Next was introduced C. S. Hewit, Esq., who read the National Declaration, after which the walls of the old academy were made to reverberate the sound of the Star Spangled Banner as it was sung and played by the choir, after which was introduced Dr. R. E. Walker, the Orator of the day, who delivered an eloquent and patriotic address reflecting great credit on himself, and calling forth warm congratulations from all who were present.

Thus passed the 4th in Swanboro'; nothing having transpired from first to last to mar the peace and enjoyment of any one present.

At night the Hall was illuminated and those who wished joined in a dance which went off well, and those present were pleased. As the 4th was rather disagreeable for out door enjoyments the 5th was selected for a Banks Party which was joined by the ladies and gentlemen in general, and after having walked the beach as long as agreeable to both sexes, returned home well pleased to think that the birth day of our American Independence was so well thought of by the citizens of good old Swansboro'.

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been delivered since our last, as follows:

By PERSON, C. J. In Robertson v. Keil, from Martin affirming the judgment. In Harding v. Chappel, from Wake, affirming the judgment. In Carr v. Wooliff, from Granville, affirming the judgment. In State v. Carroll, from Davidson, judgment reversed. In Archer v. Haithcock, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v. Christmas, from Orange, declaring that there is no error. In Gray v. Gray, from Davie, affirming the judgment. In State v. Floyd, from Mecklenburg, declaring that there is no error. In Knox v. N. C. R. R. C., from Rowan, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Bogle v. N. C. R. R. Co., from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Robertson v. Fleming in equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill. In Kirk v. Stober, in equity, from Rowan, directing a reference.—In Williams v. Sadler, in equity, from Mecklenburg, declaring that there is no error in the order of the Court of Equity.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. Harris, from Craven, directing the judgment to be reversed. In State v. Johnson, from Northampton, judgment reversed and *venire de navo* awarded. In State v. Fisher, from Washington, declaring that there is no error. In Hussey v. Burgwyn, from Northampton, affiring the judgment. In Lane v. Phillips, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Hussey v. Weathersby, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. In McConnell v. Caldwell, from Guilford, judgment reversed. In Iddings v. Hiatt, from Guilford, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In Morehead v. Brown, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Griffis v. Holt, from Alamance, affirming the judgment. In Stout v. Harper, from Alamance, affirming the judgment. In Burton v. March, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In James v. Morris, from Orange, in equity. In Shelton v. Shelton, from Davie, in equity, decree for plaintiff.

Raleigh Register.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—We took occasion some days since to meet with a prompt denial an intimation which appeared in a Northern exchange concerning the general health of Charleston as affecting the meeting of the Convention of 1860.

Since then we have placed before our readers, a letter of "Zouave," referring to this matter, and a characteristic piece of ribaldry and falsehood, from a New York journal. So far as the assertions of that journal (not on our exchange list) are concerned, no reply would be necessary. We are becoming more and more assured, however, by daily observations through our exchanges, that a deliberate and systematic effort will be made to postpone or change the place of meeting for the Convention of 1860, and for this purpose imputations will be cast on the health of Charleston.

It would serve the interests of many, in the present state of parties, to postpone the time of the Convention considerably beyond the date established by precedent, while others seek to change the place of meeting and some even to prevent any meeting.

With the purposes and motives of these intrigues we have now nothing to do at present, but having waited for an official answer to the charges affecting our city, we deem it a duty to renew our denial, and to invite the attention of those who are officially related to the interests involved.

We, therefore, state that, in view of all the experience of past years, and the known qualities and conditions of our climate as to the public health, there is not the slightest danger to be apprehended by the delegates to the Convention meeting at any time before the 1st of July, 1860.

We might with safety and certainty extend the time, but we fix this limitation because it includes the time of meeting as settled by usuage and custom. The last Convention, even in the Northen city of Cincinnati, met as early as the 2d June, and the time has, we believe in all instances fallen within the earlier half of the month of June.

If the Convention of 1860 is to meet in June, there is no pretext that can be derived from the health of Charleston for a change of place.

We repeat, that our denial is not to be taken as an admission of the charges against the health of our city after the 1st of July, but that we have simply limited our remarkes to the actual condition of the case, and have branded as false the statement put forth, that the Charleston convention must meet earlier than the usual time.

We invite the early and earnest attention of the delegates from South Carolina to Cincinnati—one of whom is our present Mayor—to their duties in the premises.

For the present, and omitting details, for which we refer to any pertinent evidence; to our bills of mortality for years past, to the registry of our births, &c., we repeat the assertion, that the Charleston Convention may meet with perfect safety, within the month of June, 1860, and we beg that all honest, truth-loving journals that have given currency to a contrary assertion, will place this denial before their readers on the authority of the Charleston Courier.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have no disposition to be drawn into a controversy with any one in connection with the canvass now going on in this district for Congressional honors, between Gov. Winslow and Col. M. J. McDuffie. So far as I know, I am on terms of personal friendship with both gentlemen, and do not intend, myself, to say or do anything to change those relations. As Col. McDuffie, however, has seen proper to introduce my name into the discussions between him and the Governor, without my authority, I hope it will not be considered improper in me to state certain facts in relation to the matter, in connection with which the Col. has mentioned my name. In your report of Col. McDuffie's speech in Wilmington, you report him as saying "That Mr. Winslow acknowledged this, (Conventions to be right, &c.,) by causing himself to be announced in the Wilmington Journal as a candidate for Congress, subject to the action of a Convention, if the Democrats of the district desired one, while at the same time he was acting in bad faith by throwing all his influence against a convention, he, himself, writing to Mr. Allen of Duplin to that effect," &c.

How Col. McDuffie got the impression that Gov. Winslow had thrown his influence against a convention by writing to me, I do not know. One thing I undertake to say, and that is that there is nothing in any letter ever written to me by Gov. Winslow antagonistic to the position assumed by his Card in the "Journal," and if the Colonel drew such an inference from anything he ever heard me say, he is mistaken in the impression that I intended to convey; and if any other person has made the impression on his mind that I so understood Gov. Winslow's letter, it is altogether a mistake. Gov. Winslow knew that I was, individually, a convention man upon principle, as a means of organizing the party, as did every other gentleman in the district with whom I conversed on the subject; and in reply to a letter addressed by me to the Gov. he simply stated, that while he was ready to abide by the action of the party, and would not attempt to control it, even if he thought he had the power, (which he did not,) still he hoped his particular friends, in view of the precedents in our district, would not take the *iniative* in calling for a convention, as such a course might be construed into an indifferent support of him, and in that way tend to weaken him before a convention, should the party call one.

This, I undertake to say, is about the purport of the letter, and if any gentleman will undertake the task of proving that to be antagonistical to the position of Gov. Winslow's Card, I am ready to meet them on the hustings and contest the position. I should not make this remark, but for the reason that I think my name has been improperly thrust before the public, though I shall not complain. It is, however, rather unpleasant for a modest man like myself to hear that his name is a matter of public discussion.

As I understand that the action of the Duplin meeting is a matter of considerable talk in the District, you will allow me to say, that my understanding of the Resolutions adopted by our meeting, which were reported by me, was that they took no ground, either one way or the other, in relation to the convention question. They left that entirely an open question, and simply *recommended* Mr. Winslow as a candidate, either with or without a convention, as the people of the District, or rather the party, might determine. If a convention was called, then it was intended as a recommendation of his name to the convention. If no conventiion was called, then it was intended as a recommendation of his name to the people of the District.

Hoping that I shall not be under the necessity of either writing or saying anything more in connection with this matter, I have simply to request that you will please publish this letter in both your "*Daily Journal*" and the "*Weekly*," with the request that the "*Fayetteville Carolinian*" copy, and oblige

Your friend, WM. A. ALLEN.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 23d. 1859.

Correspondence of the Journal.

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS VA., July 23rd, 1859.

Much to your satisfaction, no doubt, I have allowed an intermission of nearly a week between my last and this letter. It was not an intentional neglect on my part, and if you regard it as a blessing, I am not entitled to any credit for it, for the *will* was good to write, and I only abstained from it because of prior engagements.

The weather continues very pleasant, and we do not suffer here from the effects of warm weather at all.—For about an hour in the middle of the day it is sometimes quite warm, but we are scarcely ever without a breeze even then, which makes it always pleasant. The nights are *delightful*. One *enjoys* sleep here, and the only difficulty about it is we are apt to sleep too much. For the past three mornings I have managed to get up at five o'clock, on purpose to enjoy the fresh air of the morning, and take a stroll about before the sun got well under way. It is no easy matter, but having made up my mind that I *would* do it, I *have* done it, and though it is quite a *task*, before hard, I always feel amply repaid afterwards. I advise everybody to try it.

The two seasons before, when I have been here, I have tried my very best to get the ladies to adopt the habit of going directly from the dining-room into the parlor after every meal. I tried in vain, however, but this season, as if they had become satisfied of the wisdom of the course I advised, they (or a majority of them) assemble there and chat and promenade and listen to the music of the Piano just as they ought to do. It promotes sociability and ought to be constantly kept up.—The ball-room and parlor are a story above the dining-room, but there is a flight of stairs leading directly from the latter into the hall, dividing the two former, and I hope the fair ones will make constant use of it, and if they go the other sex will be sure to follow.

The season is very gay. "Vollandts Band," of Baltimore—heretofore formally mentioned in my letters—make the music and the young people keep time to it delightfully. There are some charming women among them, and though the hoops have grown some since I last touched upon *that* subject, yet, they dress with a great deal of taste and elegance, and you know there can be no more beautiful object than a well dressed woman. As a general thing they all dance well, and there are some who dance so very gracefully as to attract particular attention. They have hardly yet begun to suspect that "there's a child among 'em takin' notes," and of course they won't put on their extra touches till they find that out.

There are more bridal couples here than a few. It seems to me the young people all made arrangements to marry just at the right time to get here to spend the summer. It was wise in them to do so, and I hope others will be equally wise in following their example.

The place is supplied with almost every thing one can wish for; *fruit* is scarce, and being brought from the South commands a pretty good price. Peaches, for instance, are selling at thirty cents a dozen, and water melons are a dollar and a half each, just about such as are now selling in Wilmington at twenty-five cents; a little later I suppose we shall have supplies from the surrounding country. Mr. Mosely has a store here which is amply stocked with goods, and among them some fifty and seventy-five dollar silk dress patterns. There is no newspaper here, however, and he can't advertise these fine goods, and the ladies not expecting such things to be kept away up here, don't think to enquire for them. Advertising is a great thing for making money, and the business man who don't advertise when he can, has not learned the rudiments of success in business.

A sad accident occurred here yesterday afternoon.—Mr. Lenny, a clever, good hearted man, who kept the pistol gallery, was accidentally shot just as he was about to start out on a little hunt. He had his gun in his hand, the breech resting on the floor and the muzzle pointing upward and he leaning over it, when his dog, which he was fondling, jumped on it, and striking the hammer caused the explosion. The whole contents of one barrel lodged in his left breast, and the poor fellow died in fifteen minutes, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

I was over at the Yellow Sulphur a few days ago, and spent a very pleasant day there. The Yellow is a very sweet place, and the water is hardly inferior to any in the mountains. The fare is superb, and it is delightfully quiet and home-like. There are about a hundred persons over there, two hundred at the Alleghany, and five hundred at this place. I learn there are seven hundred at the old White, forty at the old Sweet, fifteen and fifty at the Salt.

The stage line from here to the Salt and old White is doing a very fine business, and the proprietors have prepared themselves to start from five to seven stages every day, if necessary.

But this letter is already longer than I intended it to be, and I will therefore bring it to a close.

GINGER BLUE.

WARM WEATHER.—The Wytheville (Va.) Telegraph says: When the atmosphere feels like steam rising from a boiling cauldron, and when the sun is hot enough to scorch the skin on a buck negroe's heel, it will not do to simply say it is very warm, and stop there! If you do'nt believe it gentle reader, just set down and try to write a paragraph about it. Divest yourself of coat, vest, cravat, collar, &c., and with pen in one hand and handkerchief in the other, write and fight (the flies) at the same time, and then if you don't conclude that it is hot weather, call us no judge.

Go without your dinner, and see if you don't feel happy when it is supper time.

Two Slaves Hung—Another Burned at the Stake.

The following letter which we find in the St. Louis Democrat, gives the particulars of a horrible affair, already mentioned by telegraph:

MARSHALL, SALINE CO., MO., July 2.

Some time ago, you will recollect, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverly, in this county. He was caught, after a long search, and put in jail.—Yesterday he was tried at this place and convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung. While the sheriff was conveying him to prison he was set upon by the crowd, and taken from that officer. The mob then proceeded to the jail and took from thence two other negroes. One of them had attempted the life of a citizen of this place, and the other had just committed an outrage upon a young white girl. After the mob got the negroes together, they proceeded to the outskirts of the town, and selecting a proper place, chained the negro who killed Hinton to a stake, got a quantity of dry wood, piled it around him, and set it on fire. Then commenced a scene which, for its sickening horrors, has never been witnessed before in this, or perhaps any other place.

The negro was stripped to his waist, and bare-footed. He looked the picture of despair—but there was no sympathy felt for him at the moment. Presently the fire began to surge up in flames around him, and its effects were soon made visible in the futile attempts of the poor wretch to move his feet. As the flames gathered about his limbs and body he commenced the most frantic shrieks and appeals for mercy—for death—for water! He seized his chains—they were hot and burnt the flesh off his hands. He would drop them and catch at them again and again. Then he would repeat his cries, but all to no purpose. In a few moments he was a charred mass—bones and flesh alike burnt into a powder. Many, very many of the spectators, who did not realize the full horrors of the scene, until it was too late to change it, retired, disgusted and sick at the sight.—May Marshall never witness such another spectacle.

The ends of justice are surely as fully accomplished by the ordinary process of law as by the violence of an excited populace.

If the horrors of the day had ended here, it would have been well, but the other negroes were taken and hung—justly, perhaps, but in violation of law and good order. They exhibited no remorse. One of them simply remarked "that he hoped before they hung him they would let him see the other boy burnt!"

The outrage perpetrated by the negro was upon the daughter of a highly respectable farmer named Lamb, living near Marshall. It appears that a number of children had gone to gather blackberries not far from town, where the negro, who belonged to one of the neighboring farmers, was at work in a field. According to the statement of the children, the first they saw of him was when he rushed in among them perfectly naked, and seized the eldest of them, about thirteen years of age, the daughter of Mr. Lamb. The others were frightened and ran away, while the negro dragged his victim into a thicket and committed the fiendish act. While he was dragging her along, she told him she would tell his master and her father upon him. He replied he was a runaway and had no master. In the meantime her little brother, who was of the party, hastened into town and told his parents the story. A party of men immediately started for the spot as directed, and found the girl in convulsions. After bathing her she recovered sufficiently to tell the occurrence. They then went in pursuit of the negro, and from her description of him, found him at work in the field. He was immediately arrested, taken before a justice, and confronted with the girl, who had been conveyed to the magistrate's office.—She recognized him immediately. He was put in jail, but the people took him with the others, and hung him as I have stated. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, it is stated, are almost insane about the matter. The girl, although much injured, will recover. There must have been upwards of one thousand people present, although many returned before the affair was over.

WHAT ONE GREAT MIND CAN ACCOMPLISH!

The "great ones" of the earth have been justly designated as such for having achieved ends and objects unattained by their fellow men. If we trace the rise and progress of them, we shall see, that not only has their success been owing to a new idea or original suggestion, but in a far greater measure to the systematic mode of carrying out the projects, and bringing them to a successful issue. In no case has this fact been more truly exemplified than in the career and *lightening-speed* progress to fame of THOMAS HOLLOWAY, and the proportionate universal dissemination of his PILLS and OINTMENT as a specific for nearly every disease of the human frame. We have been fortunate enough to learn from his own lips the *modus operandi* of this wonder-working system, which evinces its superiority not only in having reached the acme of perfection, but in keeping afloat this mighty organization, a "harp of a thousand strings" to keep in tune!

Let the reader conceive to himself the possibility of creating and continuing in working order a business from whose focus two articles, with the simple cognomen of HOLOWAY'S PILL'S and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, are kept perpetually in the hand and within the reach of one in every hundred of a community, and that community contained in no less limits than the circle of the earth's broad surface. Now this is not only accomplished, but done with ease and harmony withal: these almost ubiquitous remedies, culled originally (as we are assured) from the vegetable productions of that soil which gave us birth, are moreover so compounded, from careful study and research, as to act with divers tendencies, but wonderful unity of effect; the individual properties of Holloway's medicines become *passive* or *active*, to suit the exigencies of the case, the Pills containing both tonic, as well as detergent qualities, develope the one or the other, as the symptoms of the patient's case may demand, the Ointment being an "expellant" as well as a healing application, takes a similar mode of attaining the desired end, thus mutually assisting nature to cast off the common enemy, and subduing the temporal reign of fell disease.

Much more could be said on this point than can well come within the scope of this short article, which we have thought it our duty to devote to a casual glance at a great undertaking, that may have escaped the observation, and consequently the due appreciation of a great portion of our readers; a system conceived as it was, and carried out as it is, by a master mind! We will at some future time render some further interesting particulars with regard to this peerless and unprecedented enterprise!—*Milwakee "News."*

THE PULPIT AND THE MASSES.—The New York Christian Intelligencer asks if the pulpit of this day reaches the masses of the people, and fears it does not.—We quote:

Upon luxurious couches, surrounded by gilding and carvery, on a pleasant Sunday, when not too hot or cold too wet or dry, a gayly-dressed multitude listen sleepily, first to soft music behind them. When the hour-and-a-half is spent, the rustling silks move out to the sound of the organ, and the pulpit remains a cold, unmeaning piece of mummery. Outside, the multitude rush by unheeded. There is no pulpit for them. Vice and misery in ten thousand forms, are rioting, and stifling, and destroying; cruelty and oppression are rampant amidst our churches, and the groans of the victims mingle with the church bells. Does the pulpit reach the masses?—That is something for us to answer as Christians. For if it does not the masses will reach and overturn the pulpit."

Reception of the Remains of Hon. Rufus Choate at Boston.

BOSTON, July 21st.—Faneuil Hall was crowded with citizens to do honor to the memory of Mr. Choate. The hall was entirely draped in black and lit with gas.—After remarks by the Mayor and others, the Hon. Edward Everett took the floor, and paid an eloquent tribute of respect to the character and worth and patriotism of the deceased.

During the meeting, the Eastern City, from St. Johns, arrived with the remains, accompanied by Mr. Choate's son. Signal-guns were fired from the fort, and the various vessels (English and American) at the wharves displayed their ensigns at half-mast. The body encased, was received on shore and escorted to the former residence of the deceased by the people. The bells of the city tolled from the fire-alarm office, by order of the city government.

CHANGES OF BUSINESS LOCALITIES IN NEW YORK. Real estate holders in the lower part of New York city—in all the region lying below the Park—begin to have serious apprehensions about the depreciation of their property, in consequence of the up-townward movement of business. In Cedar, Liberty and Pine streets, which, ten years ago, were deemed the most desirable locations for trade, rents have come to so low a point as to be comparatively nominal. Importers and jobbers are rushing to Broadway from the Park up to Niblo's, and to the side streets between those points. The fashionable Broadway afternoon downward promenade stops now at Canal street, while the upward current eddies off at Union square into Fifth avenue. Central Park is fully in the public eye as the future play and display ground of the Gothamites; and in a couple of years or so, its ample grounds, walks, drives, ponds, ravines, dells and dales, will be free as air to the town's overworked masses of humanity.

We have seen ladies not only too weak to bear food, but even too weak to bear contradiction.

The War in Italy.

THE TREATY OF PEACE—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS, ETC.

The London Post contends that the soul of the treaty agreed upon between the allies and Austria is the nationality guaranted under every variety of local government in a confederation of the Italian States. The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia solely as an internal member of the confederation; he will rule less than three million Italians, and will be controlled by a confederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions.—The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporary supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The Times says that Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name; and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope will be nothing like any government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before; he is honorary president of the Italian confederation, and General Goyon holds the sword by his side.

The King of Naples is made a member of the confederation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power—the German confederation older in dignity if not in time.—England has nothing to do but to look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandised, with a province that mistrusts her and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inexhaustible claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be reinstated on their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF PEACE.

The London Daily News' city article says that the funds on Tuesday opened quiet, and business remained stagnant until about two o'clock, when consols were quoted ⅛ per cent. lower than on Monday; influential buyers, who are believed to act on good foreign information, then came forward and by three o'clock a rise of one-half per cent. had taken place; between three and four and at a still later hour increased buoyancy prevailed, owing to telegrams from Paris announcing an official declaration of peace, and an advance of two per cent. in the rentes. Consols finally left off ¾ per cent. higher than on Monday, and ⅞ per cent. above the lowest point of the day. The other classes of securities responded in the afternoon to the buoyancy of the funds. In the discount market on Tuesday the best bills were taken at 1½ per cent. The peace is expected to stimulate commercial enterprise, and lead to a higher value of money.

The tendency of the foreign exchange this afternoon in some instances was rather adverse. Bills on Holland and Hamburg were quoted slightly lower. The principal demand, however, was for paper on St. Petersburg and Austria, for which quotations considerably less favorable for this country were established. There was no alteration of importance in the produce market, but as regards sugar and some other articles, firmness prevailed. Silk market strong, it being anticipated, the numerous buyers, who have been deterred from operations by the war, will now come forward.

The Times' city article says several large purchases took place, and consols speedily improved nearly one per cent., the tendency in that direction being greatly stimulated by the fact that nearly all the speculators operating had been for a fall and that there was consequently a rush to buy back on any terms. There were no bullion operations at the bank on Tuesday. The supply of money increases with the payment of the dividends, and the impression that the bank minimum may be reduced on Thursday, assisted the funds in their upward movement.

THE ARMISTICE.

The following is Louis Napoleon's order announcing the armistice, which led to the treaty of peace.

"VALLEGIO, July 10 1859.

"Soldiers:—An armistice was concluded on the 8th instant between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength, to conclude the work you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshall Vaillant—but as soon as the hour of combat shall have struck, you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers."

The convention is signed by Marshal Vaillant and Generals Martinprey, Della Rocca, Hess and Murdorf.

Previous to the armistice the two Emperors had an interview at Villa Franca. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals Hess, Gramme, Kellner, Kollonstein, Roming, Schlitter, and others of his staff. The treaty of peace was made immediately after the armistice was agreed upon.

An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice. Besides the articles already known, it is stated that the belligerent armies were to keep the positions they then occupied. The railways to Verona, Peschiera

BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SACKVILLE, July 27th, 1859.

The steamer *Europa*, for Halifax, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, and her news was sent to this place by horse express.

The news of peace is fully confirmed, but no further particulars had transpired beyond the fact the Princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States.

The result of the treaty of Peace is generally mistrusted in England.

Napoleon was on his way home.

The Sardinian Ministry have resigned.

Count Arese has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1859.

The steamer Moses Taylor arrived this morning from Aspinwall, with later California dates and twenty-one hundred thousand dollars in specie. Much excitement existed on the Isthmus at the discovery of golden Images amounting to several thousand dollars value.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 16, 1859.

COTTON.—Sales for the week reach 107,000 bales, at advance of ¼ to ⅜d. per lb.

Breadstuffs very dull; but little enquiry, and prices weak.

Provisions very dull.

Consols for money closed at 95⅛ a 95⅜.

Additional by the Europa.

We have some additional details of the foreign news, from which we learn that much discontent exists in Parma because the Austrian rule has not been completely excluded from Italy. The treaty of peace gives Austria control over Venetia as far as the Mincio.

It is reported that Napoleon and Eugenia are about to visit Vienna, also that disaffection exists between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel.

It is considered doubtful if Garibaldi will lay down his arms. It is reported that he is about to issue a proclamation.

Up to the declaration of peace five thousand men had been enrolled in the Hungarian legion.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope had written Napoleon an autograph, announcing his determination to demand armed intervention from the Catholic powers.

The French fleets fitting out at Cherbourg and Brest had caused great anxiety in England. The ministers have been specially questioned on the subject in Parliament.

Agitation exists in Milan, Venetia and Florence increasing probably from the unsatisfactory terms of the peace.

European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 16th, 1859.

COTTON.—Fair Orleans 8⅛d; Middling Orleans 7¾d; Fair Uplands 7⅛d. Middling Uplands 7⅛d. Sales at Liverpool 688,000 bales, of which 608,000 were American.

The Manchester market is slightly dearer.

Flour is very dull at 10s. a 10s. 6d.

Wheat is very dull, quotations nominal and holders are pressing on the market. Corn is dull and quotations nominal.

Spirits Turpentine opened at 38s., but closed at 36s.

Rice is heavy and rates have been reduced 2s. 6d. per cwt.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

The steamer's news caused Cotton to advance ¼ ct. Sales of 2500 bales; Middling Uplands 12 1-2 cents per lb.

Flour firm, and market generally unchanged.

Wheat advanced 2 a 4 cents per bushel; red $1 20 a $1 22; white $1 30 a $1 40 per bushel.

Corn dull, and an average business done, without notable change.

Spirits Turpentine steady. Rosin steady.

Rice declined ¼ cent—3¼ a 4¼.

Congressional Nomination.

AUGUSTA, July 26.—John J. Jones has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, for the Eighth District, now represented by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who has declined a re-election.

Steamship Ashore—Yellow Fever at St. Thomas.

BOSTON, July 26—Arrived British brig Bloomer, from St. Thomas July 5th. She reports that one of the British mail steamers of the Southampton line went ashore and bilged on Augusta reef, twenty miles northeast of St. Thomas on the night of the 26th of June.

The American consul at St. Thomas was sick of yellow fever.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. Gould, who came from England in the Canada, passed through Washington this morning en route for Mexico. He is attached to the British legation to that country, and conveys important dispatches thither.

The President has recognized Frederick Kuhne as Consul of the Duchy of Sax Coburg and Gotha, at New York, in addition to former recognition as Consul of the Hesse Cassel.

From information recently received in this city it appears that some of the Southern representatives, while claiming to be opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade, are pledging themselves to introduce in Congress a bill repealing all the statues upon the subject; leaving it, as they profess to desire, to the regulation of the several States. But as the constitution confers on Congress the power to prohibit the trade, and as "death" seems to be regarded as too severe a penalty for violating what some considers merely a law regulating commerce, it is thought that those who are opposed to the slave trade will agree upon a measure with a view to make the prohibition and abolition more effective by the certainty of punishment, otherwise than capital, and thus they think good will result from the present agitation of the question.

Later from California per Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The California overland mail of the 1st inst. has arrived. A fire had occurred at Oroville, involving a loss of $20,000.

The weather had been intensely hot in California, in many places reaching 118 degrees in the shade. At Santa Barbara during the sirocco the mercury rose to 133 degrees.

Political excitement was running high, and the rival candidates were preparing to stump the State.

The difficulty between Messrs. Kibbon and Kafroth had been adjusted.

Mr. Broderick had received and declined a challenge from D. W. Perley.

Our Governments and Mexico—Receipts from Customs.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Constant reports here seem to have raised the belief that our government contemplates extraordinary action in respect to Mexican affairs but there is good authority for asserting the contrary.—It is regarded as doubtful whether the Senate would ratify a treaty giving so high a sum for the right of way for railroads across Mexico as one or the other of her two governments might fix.

The receipts from customs last week at New York were one million and a half of dollars.

THE CROPS.—We regret to learn that the Corn crop has suffered very much in this section from want of rain. There have been a few small showers recently but farmers speak discouragingly of the prospect for anything like a fair crop of corn. In portions of Lincoln county and that section, we are told there has been no rain of any consequence for two months past.

Charlotte Democrat.

BLOODY DUEL.—Count Bethlen, the Hungarian, at present in the staff of Prince Napoleon, is the one who fought the duel with Prince Esterhazy. The quarrel was a political one, and great importance was attached to the Austrian party to the death of Bethlen, whose patriotism, combined with his immense wealth, had rendered him obnoxious to them. In the first fire the Count was shot through the body. When the Esterhazy faction saw him fall, they instantly dispatched an express to Vienna to announce his death. To their great surprise and consternation, however, they saw the apparently dead man rise to his knees and fire at his antagonist. The ball struck Prince Esterhazy between the eyes and killed him instantly.

The Peace News.

The papers bring us some further details of the news by the North Briton:

THE ARMISTICE.

Napoleon issued a bulletin from Vallegio, announcing the armistice and congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Vaillant.

The London Times claims that England brought about the armistice. Other papers give the credit to Prussia.

A Verona telegram says that the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from France, and after Austria had obtained all she asked.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE.

The following is the telegram from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie, announcing the conclusion of peace:

"*Vallegio*, July 11.—A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself on the following basis:

"An Italian confederacy, to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

"The Emperor of Austria concedes his right in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

"The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian confederation."

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

This dispatch was bulletined at Paris on the 12th, when the French funds rose 2½ per cent.

The news did not transpire at London till after the official closing hour for consols, sales of which were made afterward at 96⅛, the rise during the day being ⅞. All other securities closed buoyant.

THE COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London Daily News says the first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived by this peace. History will call the Emperor Napoleon to a strict account for having made war on false pretenses, and signed a mock and selfish peace, that leave Austria impregnably justified in the heart of Northern Italy, and commits Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope.

The closer we examine this pretended pacification, the most futile and iniquitous it appears.

The Morning-Post referring to the peace, contends that the Pope is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow of supremacy.

The Times says France has spent £50,000,000 sterling and 50,000 men only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and establishes the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very strong one.

The announcement of peace was read in the House of Lords and House of Commons on the 12th, and received with loud and prolonged cheering.

The Emperor and the Brigde at Ticino.

Here is the last anecdote given in a Paris journal, by a correspondent who was present when the Emperor ordered a bridge to be thrown over the Ticino for the passage of the Imperial Guard:

His Majesty sent in for the Captain of the Pontooneers, and asked him how long it would take to make a passage for the army. "Two hours and a half Sire," was the reply. The Emperor took out his watch and said, "Captain I give you an hour and a quarter."—"We will try and do it, Sire," replied the Captain. "No," said the Emperor, "do not merely try, do it." The first boats were soon moored, and the Emperor, in spite of the observations of his generals and aids-de-camp, jumped on this commencement of a bridge.

The fastenings not yet properly secured, were in great danger of being driven away by the current, and his Majesty was again cautioned, but he made no reply. As another boat was fastened to the first the Emperor continued to advance and as a workman hastened to pass him, he said, in a loud tone, "Make haste," to increase his speed. In an hour and a quarter the bridge was secured on both banks, and the brigade of Gen. Clerc rushed over it to meet the Austrians. The Captain of the Pontooneers was standing on the bank of the river wiping his forehead, when the Emperor went up to him, and shaking him by the hand, said, "Captain, I thank you."

ORIGIN OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.—The Imperial Guard originated in the first campaign of Napoleon I, after the taking of Milan, when the French were in pursuit of the retreating Austrians near the river Mincio.—The circumstances are thus narrated by Abbott, in his "Life of Bonaparte:"

"Though the Austrians were some fifteen thousand strong, and though they had partially demolished the bridge, the march of Napoleon was retarded scarcely an hour. Napoleon was that day sick, suffering from a violent headache. Having crossed the river, and concerted all his plans for the pursuit of the flying enemy, he went into an old castle by the river side to try the effects of a footbath. He had but a small retinue with him, his soldiers being dispersed in the pursuit of the fugitives.

He had just placed his feet in the water, when he heard the loud clatter of horses hoofs, as a squadron of Austrian dragoons galloped into the court yard. The sentinel at the door shouted, "To arms! to arms! the Austrians!" Napoleon sprang from the bath, hastily drew on one boot, and with the other in his hand, leaped from the window, escaped to the garden through the back gate, mounted a horse, and galloped to Massena's division, who were cooking their dinner, at a short distance from the castle.

The appearance of their commander-in-chief among them in such a plight, roused the soldiers from their camp kettles, and they rushed in pursuit of the Austrians who, in their turn retreated. This personal risk induced Napoleon to establish a body guard, to consist of five hundred veterans, of at least ten years service, who were ever to accompany him. This was the origin of the Imperial Guard, which in the subsequent wars of Napoleon obtained such a world-wide renown."

Blondin Nowhere.

The fat local of the Cleveland *Democrat*, takes off the account of Mon. Blondin's "rope walk," over Niagara, in the following rich style. Those who have read the particulars in the papers, will appreciate it:

On the morning of the Fourth the local editor of a prominent evening daily paper in Buffalo, accomplished a feat which places Mons. Blondin's tight rope act at Niagara quite in the shade. He crossed Main street, the principle street in Buffalo, on a cross walk without stepping off! When it is known that the aforesaid local had been employed in seeing the old Fourth of July out and the new Fourth of July in, some idea may be formed of the untaking. The cross-walk, chosen for his daring feat leads from Thomas' Saloon to the Terrapin Lunch.

The sidewalks on each side of Main street were crowded with spectators, by far the greater number being on the side on which the Terrapin is located, they being sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust in his ability to perform it, and his willingness to treat when he got over. Numerous Star Spangled Banners were flying in the air, and numerous bands were playing the air of the Star Spangled Banner, while a Calithumpian band were putting on airs generally. At about eight o'clock the local emerged from Thomas' Saloon, and was greeted with immense applause by the crowd on the other side of the street, who were impatient to have him come across and treat. It was really a treat to come across such enthusiastic fellows.

Before attempting to cross he performed numerous wonderful feats, such as telling the time of day, walking a crack in the side walk, seeing a hole through a ladder, &c. The cross walk was about 30 feet in length and in order to make it steady he had taken about 30 glasses of Buck Beer as guys, thus affording one guy to each foot, without mentioning the "guys" on the opposite side-walk, who were standing by in expectation of a drink. Like many other performers he was dressed in tights, having been tight for two weeks before in preparation for his feet. Only once did he betray the slightest irresolution, and that was when his eagle eye took in the immense concourse on the other side waiting for him to treat. Scorning a balance pole he steadied himself a moment against a lamp post, and then amid the brethless attention of the spectators, commenced his terrible walk.

When about half way across he produced a ball of twine from his pocket, and retaining one end threw the ball to the other side, where it was caught dexteriously by Mr. Terrapin, (author of Terrapin Lunch,) who attached to it a bottle of cherry bounce. This the performer drew to him and drank, amid thunders of applause, the Calithumpians meanwhile playing "A Little More Cider." The feat was successfully performed, the latter portion being accomplished on all fours, thus beating Mr. Blondin all hollow. He was caught up at once on the shoulders of the frantic multitude, headed by Colonel Lum Smith, and as he disappeared in the Terrapin, he was heard to exclaim, with a wink so intense it gave one side of his face the appearance of a horrid paralysis, "T'zall right (hic) boys.

"What makes you look so grum, Tom?" "O, I have had to endure a sad trial to my feelings." "What on earth was it?" "Why, I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her ma was looking on."

THE DROUTH IN TENN.—The Nashville *Daily News* of Wednesday, says:

On Monday we spent the day among our Williamson friends. A goodly number of the Sovereigns were in town, and we had an opportunity of learning the condition of the crops, from every section. In the Southern and Eastern portions of the county, there is not much complaint of the drouth, but in the Western and Northern portions, commencing on the waters of West Harpeth on the Centerville road, and extending around the South Harpeth county, and up Big Harpeth, to Little Harpeth on the Nashville and Franklin Turnpike, embracing nearly, if not quite one half of that great county, the drouth has done its work most effectually; and the farmers say they will not, in any case now, make half a crop of corn.

In large portions of Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Hickman and Dickson, we learn from our correspondence, that the drouth is prevailing to such an extent as to create great apprehensions in the minds of farmers that they will not be able to raise enough corn for domestic purposes.

The same paper adds:

The crops, up to within a few days past, in most localities in this region, were quite promising; but the drouth is prevailing to a far larger extent than many suppose. Occasional showers, in limited districts, have fallen; but they done little good. The earth is as thirsty as a week drunk toper. In some sections of the country no rain has fallen for two months, and in others several weeks have elapsed since vegetation felt the reviving and life-giving influence of a gentle rain.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.—Wm. E. Burton, the commedian, has had three person arrested in New York on a charge of libeling him by drawing up a statements accusing him of trying to induce one of them, who was the gas man of his theatre in Broadway, to burn that establishment down, in order that Mr. Burton might get the insurance money, to cover his alleged heavy losses. The parties accused waved examination, and gave bail in $500 to answer at Court.

A DELICATE SITUATION.—Husband and wife, while traveling through the "bush" in haste, met with a melancholy accident, which is recorded by an Adelaide poet in the following felicitous strain:—

"And while retreating through the woods and through the tangled fern,
He tore his musta't-mention-'ems, and had to put on hern."

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—A partial eclipse of the sun will occur on Friday, 29th inst., visible as follows: Beginning at ten minutes past five in the afternoon; greatest obscuration, eighteen minutes to six; end of the eclipse twenty-one minutes past six; duration, one hour, eleven minutes; digits eclipsed, three, on the northern side of the sun's disc.

☞ The Baptist Church at Kenansville, will be dedicated on the 2d Sabbath in August next. The Sermon on the occasion will be preached by Prof. Wingate, of Wake Forest College. Ministers and friends generally are invited to attend.

B. F. MARRABLE.

July 29, 1859. 48-1t

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

July 30, 31, Wilmington,.....Front Street.
August 3, 4, Whiteville,.....Fair Bluff.
" 6, 7, Elizabeth,.....Carver's Creek.
" 13, 14, Bladen,.....Andrew Chapel.
" 20, 21, Smithville, Cape Fear Mission,.....Smithville.
September 17, 18, Onslow,.....Swansboro'.
" 24, 25, Sampson,.....Goshen.
October 1, 2, Duplin, South River Mission,.....Salem.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c.

O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

☞ We are requested to announce the name of M. J. McDUFFIE, Esq., of Cumberland county, as a candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, from the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina.

July 8th, 1859.

☞ WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.

March 9th, 1859

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
Remember This is
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root concentrated in ther utmost strength; but while Sarsaparilla forms an important part of its combination, it is, at the same time, compounded with other vegetoble remdies of great power, and it is in the peculiar combination and scientific manner of its preparation, that its

Remarkable Success

in the cure of disease depends. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of Scrofula, Liver Diseases, Salt Rheum, General Debility, &c. Other preparations imitate it in the manner of putting up, and in bearing the name of one of its ingredients, and here ends their resemblance to it. Those needing a remedy like this, are requested to note this and ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA and take no other.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29. 48-1w

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
CURES SICK HEADACHE,
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS,
CURES COSTIVENESS.

See advertisement in another column.

July 29. 48-2m

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are twin curatives, derived from one origin, the vegetable productions of the soil. They act in unison on the system, the one internally upon the secretions of the body, and the other externally through the countless orifices of the skin, cleansing and recuperating the vital organization. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

MARRIED.

In Sampson Co., on the 19th inst., by S. B. Killet, Esq., Mr. JOHN H. GOODRICH, of Sampson, to Miss ELIZABETH SIMMONS, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.

Marine Intelligence

PORT OF WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

July 21.—Schr Arcade, Certin, from Norfolk, Va., to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville; to Jas. T. Petteway.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to Smith & McLaurin.

23.—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Douglas, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Jas. T. Petteway.

24.—Stemer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Gore, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont.

25th.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Schr. Purse, Moore, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with corn.

Schr. Lavinia, Cranmer, from Jacksanville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

26—Schr. W. H. Smith, Scott, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

27—Schr. Alabama, Bonner, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Markin; with naval stores.

Schr. James Davis, Moore, from Swansboro', to J. C. Smith & Co; with corn.

28—Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, J. T. Petteway.

CLEARED.

July 22.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayettevil'e, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr Lenora Isabel, Justice, for Little River, by D. A. Lamont.

Brig Wm. A. Brown, Hammond, for Pernambuco, by O. G. Parsley & Co., with lumber.

23—Schr. Helene, Derrickson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1000 bbls. crude turpt., 752 do. spirits do., 337 do. rosin, 48 empty boxes, 1 basket wine.

Schr. Wide World, Buckley, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 594 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,265 do. rosin, 250 do. tar. 7 do. flour, 1,130 bush. wheat, 1 box and 1 bag wax, 1 bbl. fruit.

Schr. S. J. Waring, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1,240 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,291 do. rosin, 15 do. soap stone.

25—Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

26.—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, for Fayetteville, by Smith & McLaurin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr. Arcade, Certain, for New York, by Willard & Curtis; with 1,000 bbls. rosin.

27—Schr. Myrover, Hughes, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 2000 bbls. crude turpentine, 125 do. spirits do., 259 do. rosin, 31 bdls. paper, 60 bush. pea nuts, 248 do. wheat, 55,000 feet lumber.

28—Schr. Ben, Lynch, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 814 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,972 do. rosin, 34 tcs. rice, 1 cask and 1 box beeswax.

Schr. James A. Bayard, Hibgee, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 189 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,211 do. rosin, 15 bales warp, 27 do. yarn, 10 do. sheeting, 25 empty kegs, 33 do. bbls., 1 box mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

FIFTY DOZEN
PALM LEAF HATS
AT ONE DOLLAR
PER DOZEN,
at the Hat & Cap Emporium, 34 Market street.

July 28. MYERS & MOORE.

THE ZEPHYR TIE, and other styles received this morning, at BALDWIN'S.

July 28.

"SHUBERT'S" DRAWERS, all sizes.

July 28. 38 MARKET STREET.

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being anxious to move South, offers for sale 700 *ACRES OF LAND*, situated on the South side of Goshen Swamp, in Duplin County, six miles from Warsaw and eight miles from Kenansville.—The land is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Peas and Cotton; and is in a fine neighborhood, convenient to good Schools and Churches. In my absence J. R. Hurst will take pleasure in showing persons over the land. I will also sell *SIX LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES* and the *STOCK*, &c., on the place. If not sold before, I will sell at public sale, on the 15th of October next. Terms easy.

LEM'L. W. HODGES, Warsaw.

July 29th, 1859. 48-3m.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, his negro man *HENRY*. Said negro is about five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds; is well proportioned; has high cheek bones, full mouth; is of a black color, has a downward look, and is about thirty years old. I will give ten dollars for his delevery to me, at my plantation, or for his safe confinement in jail so I can get him.

JOEL REAVES.

Pleasant Plains, Columbus Co., N. C., July 29th. 48-5t*

"We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement of Rosemary in this paper. Mr. J. Russell Spalding, the gentlemanly proprietor of this far-famed article for the hair, informs us that one million bottles have been sold. This fact commends the article without further encomiums. It can be obtained of dealers almost everywhere, or at Mr. Spalding's office, 27 Tremont Street Boston."

July 29—48-1t

BOARDING HOUSE IN GEORGETOWN, S. C.,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE ESTABLISHMENT WELL KNOWN AS THE "*DORRILL HOUSE*," situated on the corner of King and High Market streets, containing about twenty sleeping apartments, all well furnished with necessary furniture and bedding, nearly new.

The Establishment being two tenements, connected by a large dining room, which could be removed, and the House used as private dwellings, they being situated on separate lots.

On the premises there is all necessary out-buildings, consisting of Kitchen, Servants' Hall, Carriage House and large Stable, all in very good repair and the most of them new. Also, an excellent well of water convenient to the Kitchen.

The House has been established for about four years, and has a reputation unequalled by any in the country.

The only reason the owner has for disposing of it is to change investment. The business has heretofore proven profitable, and is still well patronized, and no doubt with good management would continue to do so.

The above Establishment will be sold, furnished as above mentioned, on very accommodating terms—such as will suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. S. A. Tuttle, on the premises, who will give all information, or to T. R. Sessions, Esq.

July 29, 1859.—48-tf W. H. DORRILL.

N. B.—I wish to inform my friends and patrons that the DORRILL HOUSE will be kept open until further notice.

W. H. D.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What! Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

NEW YORK, April 19, 1859.

DR. WOOD:—

Dear Sir:—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydct."

Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—*Dear Sir*,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

May 5th, 1859 205&36-3m

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	11¼
strict mid'g	00	@	11½
good mid'g	00	@	11¾
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	14	@	15
Rope, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 15	@	1 20
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62 50		
5 tons and over, "	60 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	00	@	1 00
Oats	50	@	60
Pease, Cow	85	@	90
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	1 10
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	0	@	6
Dry	7	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	95	@	1 00
N. River	60	@	70
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.	00 00	@	12 50
Wide do.	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	24	@	26
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	45	@	50
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple	65	@	1 00
do. Peach	1 00	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 85
Hard	0 00	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 25, 1859.

Peace!

The news received to-day by telegraph will startle more readers than did even the announcement of war having broken out, for the first was anticipated for months, the last comes wholly without warning, and in a manner strangely characteristic of the able, but inscrutable man who controls the destinies of France, and, it must be admitted, of all Europe to a great extent.—Of all men, Louis Napoleon appears to possess in most eminent degree the rare talent of silence—not even William the Silent, the Great Prince of Orange, appears to have exceeded him in this remarkable and most useful faculty.

Louis Napoleon humbles a great and haughty power, establishes for himself the only thing he yet needed, a great military *prestige*, enlarges the boundaries of Sardinia, which must hereafter be an efficient outpost of France, re-organizes Italy under the honorary presidency of the Pope, but the real predominance of France, vindicates the supremacy of his arms, yet stops short of provoking an European coalition against him, secures all his objects, yet in such a manner as to earn praise for moderation, within two months after leaving Paris to take the field. It is almost like a dream, and yet there is nothing dreamy about it. He has simply shown himself to be *the* man of his age. As he remarked in his manifesto on entering Milan, if there be men who fail to understand the genius of the age in which they live, he is not one of them.

What is to be done with Kossuth and the Hungarians; how Garibaldi and the Italian revolutionists are to be satisfied remains yet to be seen. We must take it for granted that a man as cool, calculating and far-reaching as Napoleon has taken all these things into his account.

Never, perhaps, in the same time, has a greater moral effect been produced, a larger stride taken by any man or nation. Napoleon the First moved as a conqueror—this man advances as a statesman—he chains his enemies, however reluctant, to his car, and hardly leaves them the right to complain.

☞ The River Po, in its course of over three hundred miles from its rise in the Piedmontese Alps to its emptying by numerous mouths in the Adriatic sea, drains one of the fairest and richest valleys upon earth—teeming with an industrious and light-hearted population, filled with cities whose very names are suggestive of poetry—Virgil's Mantua—the old city of Verona, embalmed in the amber of our own Shakspeare's immortal verse—Milan the Magnificent, with a history as ancient as that of the Eternal City herself, and hardly less glorious. Nature and art strive for the palm of beauty, while music, painting and sculpture have made of each footstep hallowed ground, sacred to the recollection of genius.

It was a land of corn and wine, of milk and honey, of peaceful industry and cheerful toil. The quiet villager or more secluded farmer looked forward, when the year opened, to reap before its close, the reward of his toils from the fertile land that had never refused to yield an abundant harvest. The universal tale of love, soft in all tongues, sounded even sweeter in the musical language of Italy, while the family affections glowed brightly in many an humble home, whose happiness was little dependant upon abstract theories of government—who cared little for Count Cavour or Francis Joseph, Louis Napoleon or Lord Palmerston.

On the 28th of April, beneath the soft blue sky of an Italian spring, the Austrians, seeing the toils that Louis Napoleon was weaving around them, first sounded the notes of hostility and the tramp of their invading legions was heard on the soil of Piedmont. Since that time fiercely contending hosts have traversed the lovely plains of Lombardy or met in stern contest in the fair valleys that open upon the lakes of Como or Maggiore; every step has been marked by death and destruction.—The wild Croat or the half-brutal African has made his lair in the homes of industry and refinement—the Vineyards and the Mulberry Plantations have been ruthlessly cut down—the proud villa or the humble cot have alike been torn and despoiled—crops of all sorts, if planted, have been trampled down and ruined—the sons and daughters of the land have been demoralized and dishonored, and now festering carcasses, poluting the air, threaten the people with pestilence as well as famine.

This is the work of ten short weeks of *glory*—this is *regeneration* for Italy. These trampled fields and burning homes are sacrifices on the altar of liberty and independence!

Hillsboro', N. C., Military Academy.

We have from Captain C. C. Tew, Superintendent of the above Institution, a circular containing the semi-annual merit and conduct Roll for July 1st, 1859.

"From the summary of Cadets" we learn that the whole number entered since January 12th has been 69, of whom two have been honorably discharged, leaving 67 at present.

Of those entered 33 are from North Carolina; 26 from South Carolina; 3 from Louisiana; 3 from Virginia; 2 from Georgia; 1 from Alabama, and 1 from Texas.

From New Hanover we notice the names of R. E. Calder, Wm. Calder, and E. T. Martin.

☞ Our Little Friend has been traveling around in his noiseless way—he disturbs not the quiet of our sanctum by asking questions; his shoes do not creak, he never borrows our exchanges nor reads manuscript over our shoulder. Yet he has grown pleasantly familiar, and displays a sort of shy confidence that is quite amusing, as he turns his quick black eye on us, or scuttles past, running over our feet, and when suddenly disturbed by the entrance of a stranger, glides off into his hole; for our small friend is a dainty little *mouse*. Whether he is a married or single mouse we cannot say. He has never told us, and we have never seen any family—he has never brought Mrs. Mouse and the Misses Mouse to call upon us, and the smallness of the front door of his residence has rather presented an obstacle to our visiting our furry friend in his domestic domicil. We have no mouse-trap nor strychnine for the little fellow. Let him live his timid little life out, and when he wants to die let him go out of doors to do it, so that no bad odor from his little carcass may come up to disgust our olfactories.

The Bank of North Carolina.

We copy elsewhere from the Raleigh *Register*, a comparatively brief notice of the organization of the new Bank. The *Standard* has a very full and interesting account, but rather too long for our columns.

It appeared from the report of Gov. Ellis, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to Stock, that $2,133,900 had been subscribed.—Of this, over two millions was represented.

Upon the whole we presume the new Bank will be essentially the same with the old Bank of the State. The President and Cashier are to be the same, and a majority of the directors.

The President's salary has been fixed at $3,000 per annum.

FIRE.—We learn that the alarm of fire on Friday afternoon, proceeded from a kitchen in the rear of the residence of Mr. Hewlett, on Fourth street, above the railroad. The kitchen with its contents was destroyed, and the dwelling-house was in danger for some time. We do not know the precise amount of the loss.

☞ We are requested by the Clerk of New Hanover County Court, to state that the Laws of the last Session of the General Assembly have been received at his office, and are ready for delivery to the Magistrates of said County.

The Discussion on Wednesday Night.

The object we had in view in reporting, or attempting to report, the discussion which took place here on last Wednesday evening, between Col. McDuffie and Hon. Warren Winslow, was to present the points made by the gentlemen themselves, as nearly as possible, and as fairly as possible, reproducing nothing that might tend to increase or perpetuate bitterness of feeling. Our limited time precluded the possibility of our making any remarks or observations, even had we desired to do, or had it been proper for us to have done so. How the discussion resulted, may be inferred by each person for for himself, from an examination of its course. We might have said with truth, that Mr. Winslow met successfully Mr. McDuffie's charges of office-seeking, etc.—But where the necessity? We gave the fact of his producing Gen. Cass' letter upon that subject; so in regard to his colleagues, the Fayetteville post office and other matters, which he met to the satisfaction of his audience. The same facts must be equally satisfactory to the reader. If there be any material points omitted, or misstatements, we shall be pleased to stand corrected by the friends of either gentleman, and will take pleasure in repairing any unintentional injustice.

We trust that our position will be understood, and that it will not be expected that we should take sides in this contest any farther than a faithful report of facts may be construed as amounting to taking sides.

Among other things said, which we did not report and indeed heard but imperfectly, was an illusion by Mr. Winslow to newspaper squables, we believe with reference to the little sparring between the Journal and the Fayetteville Carolinian. This was not, in our opinion a matter affecting the canvass. We have also to thank Mr. W. for his very kind reference to ourselves. These matters being in some measure personal to ourselves we took the liberty of omitting reference to them. Let it be recollected that our report had to be done at once—closed up as the paper went to press and that then it detained its going until after its usual hour. All that we could pretend to give were simply the points of a discussion which occupied some three hours. To observe an impartial and consistent course has been and is or desire.—*Daily Journal, 22d inst.*

The Armistice.

The news brought by the Africa that an armistice of some thirty-eight days had been concluded between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, is the first thing that has occurred to stop the onward progress of one party, and the retrograde movement of the other.—Since the commencement of hostilities there has not been a single instance in which the result has varied from the established routine of allied advance and Austrian retreat. From river to river, from stronghold to strong hold, the Austrians have been driven across upper Italy. Their strategic lines have been forced or turned—their most important fortified cities have no sooner been threatened than they have been abandoned. At last a stand has been made between the lines of the Mincio and the Adige. In the famous square, defended by Mantua, Verona, Legnano and Peschiera, the Austrians have come to bay, after having fought and lost the terrible battle of Solferino.

The armistice is no doubt the immediate and ostensible result of mediation, in which the three great neutral powers, Russia, Prussia and England joined. But it is also the next thing to a necessity. The terrible carnage on both sides, the vast numbers of wounded, the mutual exhaustion, the threats of plague and pestilence from the fearful smells polluting the burning air of an Italian summer sky, under which thousands of bodies of men and horses lie festering and unburied, the want of accommodations for the wounded, all these things render an armistice highly desirable for both parties. Like ships at sea, they haul off for a while to repair damages.

It may be, also, that France pauses for a moment before going so far as to carry the war into German Federal territory, and that the danger of a general war, consequent upon that step, may have also made the other powers more earnest in their offers of mediation, and more urgent in demanding their acceptance. The *Moniteur*, of Paris, and the *Times*, of London, do not agree, the first thinking the chances of peace small, the other regarding them as good.

Bank of North Carolina.

The Stockholders in this institution met in the Senate chamber, Raleigh, on the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. Gov. Swain was called to the Chair. The list of Stockholders was called over, the report of the Commissioners read and other preliminary steps taken to a permanent organization of the Bank, when the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock next morning.

☞ The Trustees of the University of North Carolina were to meet in Raleigh on the 20th inst. to fill vacancies in the faculty.

☞ We have from Mr. Kelley Godey's Lady's Book for August, which fully maintains the enviable reputation which the Book has earned during long years.

☞ John Turner, a free negro, was found dead, on the track of the W. & W. R R. near Weldon, on the morning of the 20th inst. Supposed to have been run over by the up train on the previous night.

THE UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Standard, that at the meeting of the Trustees in Raleigh on the 21st inst., it was decided to tender the Professorship of History in the University to the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, of New York. The Standard believes he will accept the appointment. The vacancy in the Professorship of Rhetoric and Logic will be filled by the Trustees at their annual meeting in December next.

Bank of Wadesboro.'

The *Wadesboro' Argus* understands that James A. Leak, Esq., was elected President of this institution at the stockholders' meeting on the 13th inst. It will be recollected that the former President, another Mr. Leak, died suddenly some months since, while on a visit to the South.

☞ The London Times says the proposal for the existing armistice came from France, indicating either great moderation or pressing necessities on her part, and does not believe it was the latter.

BROKE JAIL.—Four prisoners escaped from the Charlotte jail on the 21st inst. Their names are Floyd, under sentence of death; afterwards re-captured and taken back; Wall, Stockton, and a free negro who had not been taken at last accounts.

Wall and Stockton were awaiting trial under charge of larceny. The free negro for misdemeanor.

☞ The President has tendered the Central American mission to the Hon. D. M, Barringer of North Carolina. The North Carolina *Standard* says Mr. B. has declined to accept the same.

☞ The late news from Europe produced much gratification in Washington City, especially among the heads of the different departments.

☞ The Navy Department has received dates as late as the 28th of May from our vessels in the Brazil station. All of them were in the river La Plata, off Buenos Ayres; and in view of the unsettled condition of affairs in that quarter, it was deemed advisable to keep them there.

Additional from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—The steamship Webb has arrived here from Minatitlan on the 18th. Her advices says that Miramon has made a complete change of his Cabinet, and adopted a new policy. The principal features of the latter are, liberty of the press, political amnesty, a partial confiscation of Church property. The Church has declared in favor of Marqueza for Dictator.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina.

The Stockholders of the new Bank of North Carolina met in this city on Wednesday last, and organized.

Gov. Swain was called to the chair, and E. B. Freeman, Esq., appointed secretary, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., assistant secretary. The Stockholders were in session two days. On Thursday the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz: Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. D M. Barringer, B. F. Moore, Esq., Hon. Charles Manly, Kemp P. Battle and J. W. B. Watson, Esqs. Directors on the part of the State—D. W. Courts, Esq., Public Treasurer, and W. R. Poole, Esq. The following is the vote in full for Directors:

G. W. Mordecai,	3502	Thomas Bragg,	44
Chas. Manly,	7823	G. H. Wilder,	251
Geo. E. Badger,	2655	Wm. Peace,	105
D. M. Barringer,	2689	C. B. Harrison,	60
B. F. Moore,	3214	W. H. McKee,	18
John H. Bryan,	3300	R. Tucker,	125
K. P. Battle,	2779	W. H. Tucker,	82
J. W. B. Watson,	3135	H. W. Montague,	208
W. A. Graham,	684	Wm. Boylan,	107
W. W. Holden,	459	Alfred Jones,	118
C. H. Brogden,	150	A. M. Lewis,	5
Wesley Jones,	754		

Whole number of votes,.....3502
Necessary to a choice,.....1752

Branches of the new Bank were directed to be established at Wilmington, Fayetteville, Tarboro', Windsor, Milton, Charlotte, and Morganton.

The meeting of the stockholders adjourned on Thursday evening. The Board of Directors met on yesterday.

At the meeting of the Directors yesterday Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., was elected President, and Charles Dewey, Esq., Cashier. Better selections could not have been made.

We are indebted to the kindness of E. B. Freeman, Esq., the Secretary of the meeting, for the above synopsis of the proceedings.—*Raleigh Register.*

HOW THEY FOOLED HORACE GREELY.—Nobody who knows Mr. Greely will doubt his integrity, but probably there is no man who can more easily be imposed upon than he; for his credulity knows no bounds. Common sense would tell any man that a mere visit of a day to the gold mines of so noted a character as Mr. Greeley should furnish but little evidence as to the richness of the mines.

The Tuscarawas Advocate shows how the miners deceived Mr. Greeley. The Advocate says it has a letter from Mr. C. F. Espich, of New Philadelphia, who is now at the gold diggings. It was written from Gregory's Diggings, and says that he arrived there the 7th of June, that thousands are roving over the mountains, but seeking for gold in vain. Greeley's circular raised the spirits of gold-seeking emigrant, but their spirits fall when they arrive and find themselves humbugged.

Mr. Espich saw Greeley when there, and has read his statement, and says: "In regard to the richness of the mines, the old gentlemen was awfully humbugged." Mr. E. says he has listened to the gold miners boast how they came it over Greely by "*salting their sluice boxes and dirt by slipping in gold dust.*"

Cleaveland (O.) Herald.

Letter from the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles—His Reconciliation with His Wife.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles is out in a letter in relation to his reconciliation with his wife. After denying that he exchanged a word with his lawyers upon the subject, as has been charged, he says:

My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultion with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. Whatever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognise as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statue, or code of morals, which makes it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection.

If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when prescribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child. And although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just.

There are many who think an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and a father, is to be fatal to my professional, political and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition; and I have seen enough of the world in which I have moved, and read enough of the lives of others, to teach me that, if one be patient and resolute, it is the man himself who indicates the place he will occupy. And so long as I do nothing worse than to reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impressions from a few, but in the end men think for themselves; and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant forebodings upon my future to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows; while to those motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies they will be as serviceable to him as his friends.

In conclusion he invokes all who comment publicly or privately upon his domestic troubles to aim all their arrows at his breast, and for the sake of his innocent child to spare her yet youthful mother, while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and the pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

Martial Law in Verona—A Proclamation of Marshal D'Urban.

The Vienna Gazette publishes the appointment of Lieutenant Field Marshal Urban to be provisional commandant of the fortress of Verona. The following address to the inhabitants of Verona signalizes Urban's entry upon his functions:

"The proclamation of the placing in a state of siege of the fortress of Verona, on the 30th of April last, and the proclamation subsequent thereon, have not been obeyed so implicitly as their importance demands. I now proclaim to all the inhabitants of this fortified place, the guardianship of which has been confided to me by his majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph, my will that every person shall follow rigorously the prescribed rules of a state of seige. I am determined to make no exception in any case, but will punish alike the act and the intention. In short, that the inhabitants may knew well with whom they have to deal, I declare that each of you may put faith in me as a loyal Austrian, but that I am resolved not to put faith in any of you."

Murderous Attempt.

On Friday of last week a boy aged about 13 years, named John Coggins, was committed to the jail in this town, on a charge of having struck Mr. Van Buren Hopkins that morning on the head with an axe, while in bed asleep. It seems that Mr. Hopkins worked a small piece of land in Pitt county, and had hired Coggins to work for him. Coggins became unruly, was corrected by Hopkins, and come home to his mother, who lives near this town; she sent him back, and a few days thereafter he is suspected of having committed the above deed. Hopkins is only about 19 years of age, and had no person living with him except Coggins. He is still alive, but in a very precarious situation.—*Tar. Southerner.*

A FATHER WITH THREE DOZEN CHILDREN.—*The German Uppermost*,—At Markheidenfelt, a village situated on the river Main, in Bavaria, there lives a man sixty-eight years of age, named Johannas Schlottenbeck. He is a master chimney-sweep, a vocation more honorable in Germany than in this country, and for half a century has given personal attention to his bussiness. He is now living with his third wife; and on the sixteenth of June last his thirty-sixth child was christened in the parish church. By his first consort he had seven; by his second, eleven; and by his third, eighteen children—of whom half are girls and one half boys. A few families so prolific would supply a nation with all the soldiery required for its defence, and laborers to perform its necessary agriculture and manufacturing. There is a vitality lift in the old Teutonic stock yet, enabling it to sprout so abundantly. The French, and even the Irish cannot come up with it.

Three negroes on trial at Marsball, Mo., on the 19th inst., for murder and rape, were forcibly taken from the ail by a mob, who burned one and hung the other two

They speak of a man in Maine who is strong enough to lift a barrel of pork with his teeth. this is not remarkable.—We know a man—an aged one two—who has lifted several barrels of pork with his teeth.

Southern Mail Routes.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says:

Efficient measures are to be taken here to insure more reliable and speedy mail communication between the great commercial cities from New York to New Orleans, in which Philadelphia is equally interested with any other. The present arrangements are not only discreditable, so far as expedition and certainty are concerned, but they are positively injurious to the trade of all these important communities. Regularity is the exception, at least in the mails, and there is hardly such a thing known as faithful observance of the schedule time required by the contracts. There are now two daily lines connecting these commercial termini. The Atlantic, or old route, runs from New York via New Brunswick, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Kingsville, Augusta, Millin, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, and Mobile, to New Orleans. The whole distance is 1,644 miles, and the pay per annum $436,949. The schedule time for the performance of the through trips is five and a half days.

The other, or southwestern route, was put on last year by Gov. Brown, commencing service from the 1st of July, 1858. It runs from New York via New Brunswick, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Chattanooga, Stevenson, Grand Junction, Water Valley, Miss., Goodman's Depot, and Canton, to New Orleans. The whole distance is 1,635 miles, and the pay per annum $388,902 50. The schedule time for the through trip is five days. It will be observed that the railroad connection from New York to Richmond is common to both routes. The reason assigned for opening this southwestern communication was greater speed and certainty, which has not been sustained by experience.

An investigation of the result on both these routes for the last nine months—from 1st July, 1858, to 31st March, 1859—discloses some interesting facts, which may be useful for reference and comparison, and furnish a basis for new estimates. During this period 271 mails were carried on the Atlantic route, between New York and New Orleans, only 156 of which were within schedule time. Of the remaining 115, there were 92 delays of one day each, 17 of two days, 4 of three days, one of four days, and one of five days. Of 254 mails conveyed between Washington and New Orleans, for the same time, but 128 were within shedule time, leaving 126 which took from 5½ to 12½ days.

By the South-western route, 220 mails were carried from New York to New Orleans, during the period named; only 16 were within the schedule time. Of the remaining 204 there were 89 delays of half a day, 24 of one day, 27 of one and a half days, 20 of two days, 8 of two and a half days, 2 of three days, and one each of seven, eight, nine, and ten days. Of 264 mails between New Orleans and Washington, 98 were in schedule time, (41½ days) and 6 in five days, the time required by the other line) leaving 142 which took from 5½ to 13 1-2 days. On both these routes Charleston and Savannah are entirely thrown off the main connection, and much to the disadvantage of those cities, as important depots of cotton and rice.

The whole number of mails received at New Orleans from New York, by both lines, from July, 1, 1858, to March 31, '59, was 491. The average time between these termini by both, for each month, is ascertained to be as follows: July, 1858, 6 days, 4 hours; August, 5 days, 14 hours; September, 5 days, 17 hours; October, 5 days, 14 hours; November, 5 days, 20 hours; December, 5 days, 16 hours; January 1859, 6 days, 10 hours; February, 7 days, 1 hour; March, 6 days, 14 hours. Average for the whole period, 6 days, 1 hour; for the winter months, 6 days, 4 hours. The whole number of mails received at New York from New Orleans by both lines, during the same period, was 495. The average time was as follows: July, 1858, 6 days, 7 hours; August, 5 days, 12 hours; September, 5 days, 13 hours; October, 5 days, 11 hours; November, 5 days, 15 hours; December, 6 days, 3 hours; January, 1859, 7 days, 2 hours; February, 6 days, 13 hours; March, 6 days, 21 hours. For the whole period, 6 days, 2 hours; for the winter months, 6 days, 6 hours.

At the recent mail lettings a bid was accepted for a daily communication by steamers from Charleston to Fernandina, and thence connecting with Cedar Key on the Gulf of Mexico. There is already a daily mail by steamers from Cedar Key to New Orleans, and the same party propose to connect weekly with Havana, for the postages. So that there is but a small gap to fill up to make a complete and continuous route from New York to New Orleans by steam all the way. There is railroad service already employed from New York to Wilmington, on the Atlantic route. Now, the question is, can a new line be established to substitute one of the two in use, which will afford better facilities, without materially increasing the expenditures? A plan has been organized and submitted here, intended to carry out this general idea, which contemplates one schedule and contract for the whole service, instead of separate arrangements and divided responsibility, such as now exists in both the present routes. It is proposed to call it the Grand Trunk Line, which is to run, according to the programme referred to, as follows: From N. York, via New Brunswick, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Wilmington, Florence, Charleston, Fernandina and Cedar Key, to New Orleans. The whole distance is 1,611 miles, and the pay per annum $385,269, of which more than one half is paid under existing contracts for railroad service from New York to Florence, Alabama. The schedule time to be a fraction over four days.

The basis of the proposition rests upon the remarkable reliability of the service between New York and Charleston, and the assurance of that from Cedar Key to New Orleans. About the other link there can be little doubt, if the projectors desire, as it will obviously be their interest to make this line the main artery from North to South. The Postmaster General, in order to insure fair competition, will put up a through connection to the best bidders in point of time and economy. An advertisement to this effect will be issued, so that all the routes will have an equal chance, and success will depend entirely upon the considerations stated of uniting the great commercial cities, North and South, by the most expeditious and certain communication.

This object has been long desired, and the public are interested in seeing it carried out practically. The most experienced and enlightened men connected with the Post Office Department believe the mails can be carried from New York to New Orleans, and *vice versa*, inside of four and-a-half days at the outside, and with guaranties for the performance of the service, which will save the vexations, delays, and expense heretofore incurred, and with very imperfect and unsatisfactory results to the commercial community. INDEPENDENT.

Mr. McDuffie says:—"*Mr. Holden considers the course of Mr. Winslow in Congress highly culpable.*" *We doub this*, and consequently we would like to hear from the Standard upon this point. We think its answer will be pretty emphatic in contradiction of Mr. McDuffie's statement. We will see.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

We do not desire to take any part in the contest now going on in the Third District. No Convention having been held, we regard the field as open; and it is for the people of the District, and not for outsiders, to decide who shall be their representative. Both Gov. Winslow and Col. McDuffie are, we trust, and as we have reason to believe, personally friendly towards us; and certainly we entertain no other than friendly feelings towards them.

It is due to Gov. Winslow that we should state—having been pointedly called upon by the *Carolinian*—that we have no recollection of ever having said to any one that his "course in Congress is highly culpable." On the contrary, we have more than once given it as our opinion in the *Standard* that Governor Winslow had acquitted himself well as a Representative. No doubt we *have* said, *in private conversation*, that we thought it would have been better if a Convention had been held in the District, and that it was, perhaps, unfortunate for Gov. Winslow and the cause that a Convention was not held. If a Convention had been held, and a nomination made, we should have supported the nominee, and should have respectfully urged the party in the District to support him; but there our duties and our rights as a Democratic journalist outside the District, would have begun and ended. As it is, we repeat we can take no part in the contest, and have responded to the *Carolinian* only as a matter of simple justice to all concerned.—*Raleigh Standard.*

An old settler out West who was elected justice of the peace, couldn't raise enough to pay an officer for swearing him in; so he stood before a looking glass and qualified himself.

Liquor Tax.

The Standard again reminds the Sheriffs that the Attorney General has decided that liquor dealers are required by the new revenue law to list the amount of their purchases from July, 1858, to July 1859, with the Justices this July, and pay the tax next July.

COL. M. J. McDUFFIE,

A Democratic Candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens in the Counties composing the 3d Congressional District, at the following times and places:

Lumberton,	Wednesday,	27th "
Floral College,	Thursday,	28th "
Rockingham,	Saturday,	30th "
Blue Ridge,	Monday,	1st August.
Fayetteville,	Tuesday,	2d "
Elizabethtown,	Wednesday,	3d "

Fayetteville, July 9th, 1859.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23d, 1859.

By the steamer Webb, at this port, we have dates from Minatitlan to the 18th.

Margueza had robbed a specie conducta going from Guanojuate to San Blas, of six hundred thousand dollars.

Four Days Later from Europe—Peace Declared!

FARTHER POINT, July 24th, 1859.

The Steamship North Briton from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th inst., arrived here to-day. She brings highly interesting and gratifying news from the seat of war.

Peace has been concluded between the allies and Austria on the following basis:

An Italian Confederacy is to be formed under the honorary Presidency of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria concedes all his rights in Lombardy to Napoleon, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria reserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederacy.

This news was received at London too late to develope its effects in commercial circles.

Consuls and French funds rose considerably.

The armistice was arranged by the great neutral powers, but not until the French fleet was about to attack Venice, and Verona was in imminent danger.

From Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25, 1859.

Gen. Paez has returned from Venezuela, the country being in a state of anarchy.

Puerto Cabello was in the hands of the negro insurgents. The port of Laguayra was closed.

European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 13th, 1859.

Cotton closed firm at the advance per steamer Africa. Middling Orleans 7 1-16d; Middling Uplands 6 13-16d; sales of the last three days 22,000 bales; sales on speculation 4,000 bales and for export 3,000 bales.

The Manchester market has slightly advanced on all qualities.

The weather was favorable for the crops.

Flour is very dull at 10s. a 12s. 6d.

Wheat is active at 1d. a 2d. advance. Southern 10s. a 11s.

Corn is declining—Rosin is steady—Spirits Turpentine dull at 38s.

Rice is quiet.

Consols for money closed at 96½.

Supposed Slaver.

NEW BEDFORD, July 21.—The ship Atlantic, Capt. Silva, which had cleared from this port for the Indian Ocean, has been seized on suspicion of going to the coast of Africa for slaves.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President has appointed J. A. Cushman, of Mississippi, minister to the Argentine Confederation, vice Mr. Yancey, resigned.

Arrangements have just been completed for the publication in Washington of a political and literary magazine to be called the National Democratic Quarterly Review, under the editorship of Col. Florence, assisted by eminent contributors. It is to be the expositor of the policy of the present and all future democratic administrations.

Mr. Barringer has formally declined the Central American mission. The opinion is entertained that all the pending questions in that quarter can be adjusted by a properly qualified representative.

The dispatches from Minister McLane present no striking interesting facts in addition to the newspaper accounts of Mexican affairs already published.

From Havana—Large Fire at Cienfugos.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamship Quaker City has arrived, bringing dates to the 19th inst.

The yellow fever prevails to a considerable extent, but the disease is not so malignant as during the past two years.

Col. Espelines a planter, has failed with liabilities amounting to $500,000. Two bankers have also failed, and a general distrust has been occasioned among mercantile men.

The markets are without change. Sugars are heavy and prices unaltered.

Just before the Quaker City left, a telegraphic dispatch was received, announcing that a large fire had taken place at Cienfuegos, destroying the warehouses of Avikes & DeBlanc and Thomas Yerry, together with 6,000 hhds. of Muscovado sugar.

P. ARMSTRONG'S

PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House*, near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.

H. M. BISHOP, Agent.

July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS, Black Lace Shawls and Mantillas, White and Black Grenadine Shawls, Bereage Shawls and Mantillas, Fancy Chally Shawls, White Embroidered Mouslin Mantillas, White and Black Lace Capes. For sale at reduced prices, by

July 15th. J. S. WILILAMS.

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of FALL TURNIP SEED, comprising the following varieties:

RUTA BAGAS,
WHITE FLAT DUTCH,
RED TOP FLATS,
YELLOW ABERDEEN.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

July 22. LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Apothecary.

ARTHUR'S PRESERVING CANS OF GLASS OR TIN.—These favorite self-sealing Cans are the only ones which have stood the test, and will stand for ages to come. For sale by L. C. TURNER,

July 21. (Late Polley & Turner.)

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF SEWING MACHINES OFFERED BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD, are manufactured by I. M. SINGER & CO.

New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete,	$50 00
Mahogany Cover for the same	5 00
Enclosed in Rosewood Cabinet Case	80 00
Transverse Shuttle Machine and Iron Stand (letter A.)	75 00

together with the various styles of "Standard Shuttle Machines" adapted to every variety of family sewing, and with attachments for binding Caps and Hats, for *quilting*, &c., &c. Also, the "Imperial Machine" for heavy Leather work, &c.

The above Machines are no longer an experiment. *Years of thorough testing has established the undisputed fact*, that there is no other Machine so thoroughly adapted to the uses of the manufacturer and the family!

Query.—If a machine will not answer the use of a *Tailor*, is it a profitable machine for a family to purchase?

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent

July 22. I. M. Singer & Co.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	$63,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOI ALLYN,
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C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-38-1y

SUNDRIES.

8 HHDS. Bright Western Sides;
3 do. do. do. Shoulders;
1000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, (Sides and Shoulders);
30 bbls. Mess Pork, (N. Y. City Inspection);
40 do. Flour, (Super and Fine);
150 sacks Salt, (seamless);
5 bbls. Cider Vinegar;
75 kegs Nails, 3 to 40d.;
30 bbls. Sugar, A., B, & C.;
7 hhds. Molasses, (Cuba Muscovado);
40 bags Rio Coffee;
12 do. Laguayra do.;
St. Domingo and Java do.;
25 boxes Soap, No. 1 and Pale; Starch, Candles, Crackers, Candy, Powder, Shot and Lead, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars &c., in store and for sale by

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,

June 30. No. 32 North Water street.

WE BEGIN THIS DAY TO SELL OUR MOST desirable stock of Straw goods for less than cost. Now is the time to buy your straw hats, and keep cool.

We offer these inducements to make room which we need very much.

Call at the Emporium, 34 Market St., and purchase your straw hats at less than cost for *Cash*.

July 21. MYERS & MOORE.

ELIXIR CALISAYA.

PREPARED of the best Yellow Cinchona Bark and various Aromatics. It is confidently recommended as being one of the most agreeable and efficient Tonics in use for *General Debility, Languor, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Fevers* arising from *Miasmatic Exhalations*. Prepared by

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT,
Practical Pharmaceutist,

July 22. Wilmington, N. C.

HERRING—HERRING.

100 BBLS. NO. 1 HERRING, in prime order. Just received and for sale by

July 11th T. H. McKOY & CO.